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REPORTAGE ON 32d CEMA SESSION IN BUCHAREST

Hungary's Lazar Speaks

AU291415Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Jun 78 p 3 AU

[Report on address by Hungarian Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Lazar at the 27 June session of the 32d CEMA meeting in Bucharest: "Gyorgy Lazar: Developing socialist economic integration is a fundamental factor in the development of our people's economy"]

[Text] In his address at the 32d CEMA meeting, Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Lazar greeted the participants in the meeting on behalf of the MSZMP and the Hungarian Government. He then said:

"We can note with great satisfaction--among other things as the executive Committee's report convincingly demonstrates--that the CEMA countries' economic development continued unabatedly in 1977 as well. The rate of growth has remained higher than in the capitalist countries; it exceeded twofold the growth attained in the common market countries. An important fact is that the improvement of work productivity played a decisive role in the somewhat more rapid increase of industrial production in our community's countries in 1977. On the whole, agricultural development is also satisfactory. In this, in addition to the efforts of our peoples who are building socialism, the mutually beneficial, methodically coordinated international cooperation of our community played a great role. The significance of this can hardly be underestimated. Our mutual foreign trade--and this was due primarily to considerable efforts by the Soviet Union--has continued to expand and, now as before, it is fulfilling a determining role in the planned development of our economies."

Our Results and Worries

Gyorgy Lazar said that our party's Central Committee had discussed the status of the implementation of the 11th Congress' resolutions in April this year and paid special attention to aspects of the work of economic construction.

The Central Committee regarded as a noteworthy result the fact that, even amid considerably more difficult external and internal conditions, the line specified by the 5-year plan has been successfully adhered to in the development of our people's economy. Although, owing mainly to the drought affecting agriculture, development in 1976 was slower than planned and there was a considerable shortfall in the gross national product, with a great effort, an appreciable portion of the backlog was made up in 1977. Thus, in the main areas, we have attained or come close to the targets of the fifth 5-year plan scheduled for the period. In all this, the socialist work competition that has developed in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in our country played a great part.

The government chairman stressed that the Central Committee has directed attention to problems of efficiency in our economy, to the fact that our progress is unsatisfactory in this respect.

"Along with the shortcomings of our work at home, the main reason for our existing difficulties is the fact that world market conditions have developed even more unfavorably for us than expected. [paragraph continues]

This is coupled with the fact that, occasionally, we are only able to allot smaller sums than necessary and planned to investments serving the improvement of efficiency and the development of the structure of production. This is related partly to the fact that the specific expenses of investments are increasing and is due, on the other hand, to the fact that a large proportion of our resources is tied down by such costly tasks as expanding the energy base and modernizing the infrastructure."

Means of a Solution

"We base the solution of the problems of our economic development partly on an intensification of our own efforts and partly on a further development of economic cooperation among the CEMA countries. Our Central Committee's resolution of October last year--which endorsed the guiding principles of our long-term foreign economic policy and, in this connection, defined tasks in the development of the production structure--emphatically stressed and confirmed the economic-political line we have been pursuing. Intensifying our economic cooperation with the CEMA countries and, within this, particularly with the Soviet Union, and developing socialist economic integration constitute a fundamental factor in the development of our people's economy. In this respect, we attach particular significance to our sustaining and even intensifying, if possible, the dynamic development of trade among the CEMA countries. We regard it as significant that our foreign trade turnover with CEMA countries has increased even more rapidly than provided for under long-term trade agreements in the past 2 years.

"However, there are still many untapped reserves in the development of our relations. The demand is perfectly valid that we should pay greater attention than ever before to a complete fulfillment of the assumed delivery obligations and to insuring that disturbing delays do not occur in introducing modern new products. We should pay more attention to the elimination of deficiencies related to the quality and range of the delivered goods, deficiencies that still frequently occur today.

"In addition to accomplishing the tasks connected with the current 5-year period, we must make preparations for a further vigorous increase of our mutual turnover in the next 5-year plan period. We believe that this is important for all of us."

Gyorgy Lazar noted: "It is the fundamental endeavor in the Hungarian people's economy to continue to develop the production structure selectively while taking full advantage of the possibilities furnished by cooperation.

"A concomitant of this is that we intend to discontinue in the future the domestic production of numerous products and plan to procure them through imports within the framework of cooperation in production among our countries. A task of equal importance for us is to increase the production and export of good-quality industrial and agricultural products that are in demand, and satisfy important requirements in the rest of the CEMA countries.

"We must pursue the path of a selective development and an intensification of integration also because only thus can we make production more economical--the extent of which we cannot by any means call satisfactory today--even in the face of considerably higher raw material and energy prices.

"Selective development of the Hungarian people's economy required that we also vigorously intensify, in addition to importing raw materials and energy, the importing of finished products of the processing industry from the CEMA countries. [paragraph continues]

Satisfying requirements for machinery and equipment is of primary significance from the viewpoint of modernizing production. Making specialization and cooperative ventures develop at an accelerated rate in the machine industry--primarily in branches insuring technological development--would be particularly necessary, including specialization and cooperative ventures pertaining not only to finished products, but to components and units as well. This is one of the key issues of our economic development and cooperation."

The Significance of Special-Purpose Programs

Dwelling on special-purpose programs, Gyorgy Lazar stressed:

"From the viewpoint of the further development of the CEMA countries' community and the Hungarian people's economy, we attribute great significance to the long-term cooperative special-purpose programs that will be adopted at the present session. As we see it, the significance of special-purpose programs lies primarily in the fact that they enrich and provide a better foundation for the long-term planning of all CEMA countries, including ours.

"The special energy and raw materials program is particularly significant for us, since it is generally known that our energy and raw material sources are limited. Therefore, to satisfy our requirements, on the one hand, we are making considerable efforts to intensify the exploration and production of energy and raw materials at home and, on the other, we intend, through rationalizing utilization and transforming the production structure, further to reduce our production's specific energy and raw material intensiveness.

"Despite all this, however, we will be obliged to resort to imports also in the long run and increasing imports will continue to play a determining role in satisfying our requirements in the period following 1980 as well. Therefore, it gives us great security to be able to rely on cooperation with the CEMA countries--primarily the Soviet Union--in satisfying our requirements. Thus, we are interested in the elaboration and joint implementation of cooperative measures within the special energy and raw material program that support the development of our people's economy in this respect.

"Secondary programs applying to metallurgical, chemical industry, light industry and other raw materials are an important part of the special energy and raw material program. We are interested in numerous cooperative measures, since we are obliged to import most or all of these products as well."

Dealing with the special agricultural and food industry program, Gyorgy Lazar noted that in numerous areas its significance is equal to that of the energy and raw material program. He continued:

"Directly and indirectly, we have allotted considerable resources to increasing agricultural production and improving its qualitative features in the Hungarian people's economy in the past 2 decades. We are prepared to make further efforts under the special agricultural program, but conditions for this should be coordinated bilaterally with the countries concerned as soon as possible, because, in some cases, the resources required to create and further develop modern agricultural production equal the specific investment requirements of certain branches of basic material production."

Evaluating activity connected with the elaboration of special-purpose programs thus far, he said that primary attention should be concentrated on developing the prerequisites for implementation and preparing the conclusion of agreements providing a specific form of implementation in the coming period." "For our part--since our interest is very strong--we are prepared to participate actively in this work," he said.

The Council of Ministers' chairman then noted that it will be very important in the near future, when the coordination of the 1981-85 plans reach a decisive phase and in the course of the bilateral and multilateral coordination of plans, to put cooperative tasks arising from the special-purpose programs on the agenda. At the same time, it will also be important to incorporate conditions for the fulfillment of international obligations in the countries' plans for their people's economies. "This is all the more important, since the extent of the satisfaction of raw material, energy, agricultural and food industry product and machinery requirements decisively determine the potential dynamics of our economic development," he stated.

Stability and Adaptation

Gyorgy Lazar stressed: "A fundamental advantage, among others, of the economic cooperation being realized among our countries is that certain member countries can firmly rely on it as an important condition for laying the foundations for development. The agreements providing for cooperation in production and mutual deliveries of goods for periods longer than 5 years are highly significant in this respect. Delivery contracts we have concluded with the Soviet Union for periods longer than 5 years are particularly significant for the Hungarian people's economy. In Hungarian-Soviet cooperation, there are now 47 interstate agreements for longer periods in effect, of which 19 apply to periods longer than 5 years. These agreements are fulfilling a very important role in our economy and have a favorable effect on the transformation of the structure of production.

"While retaining stability, what is needed is for us to enable every element of the system of our cooperation to be increasingly adaptable to rapidly changing external conditions."

Dealing with the tasks of further development of our economic cooperation, Gyorgy Lazar stressed that the demands imposed on cooperation call for further development of the system of economic instruments and CEMA's external relations as well.

"In conclusion," Gyorgy Lazar said, "I would like to express our conviction that our deliberations will continue to strengthen economic cooperation in our community. Defining the cooperative possibilities outlined in the special-purpose programs in specific terms and their implementation will reveal new opportunities for the development of socialist economic integration.

Jaroszewicz Praises Soyuz-30

LD292205Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The 32d CEMA session has wound up in Bucharest with the unanimous adoption of a resolution and other documents discussed during the 3-day deliberations.

At today's meeting, session chairman Manea Manescu, prime minister of Romania, read out a report on the progress of the orbital complex and conveyed greetings to the Polish delegation in connection with the fact that Maj Miroslaw Hermaszewski is taking part in the flight.

Rising to speak after him, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz said that Soyuz-30 represents a great event for the Polish people. Thanks to embarking upon the path of socialist building, Poland has had the opportunity to train cadres capable of joint participation in the intercosmos program. However, Poland by itself would not have been able to undertake ventures in the sphere of space research. Very rich nations and countries which are very developed technically can afford such activity. Our joint participation in space flights became possible, the premier said, thanks to the fraternal relations linking our people with the Soviet people and the PZPR with the CPSU.

Bulgaria's Todorov Addresses Reception

AU291935Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, June 29 (BTA)--"The thirty-second meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance will remain in history with the admission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as a regular member of the organization. This is a logical consequence of Vietnam's all-round development, of the cooperation with our countries in the years of the anti-imperialist struggle. Once again it has been reaffirmed that socialist integration is an objective necessity of our time. We sincerely, in a brotherly way congratulate our Vietnamese comrades on their entering the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. We express our deep confidence that with the assistance of the fratneral socialist countries Vietnam will quickly overcome the grave aftermath of the decade-long struggles against imperialism and will flourish despite the difficulties created by the forces which impede peace and socialist building in the country", declared the Bulgarian prime minister, Mr Stanko Todorov, at the reception for the government leaders and the delegations which took part in the 32d CMEA session.

"A significant fact is", he continued, "the participation of the representatives of the People's Republic of Angola, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, socialist Ethiopia and the Laotian People's Democratic Republic in our meeting."

Mr Todorov pointed out that the collective decisions approved at the session mark the beginning of a new, qualitatively higher stage in the development of socialist economic integration.

"We discussed cardinal problems of cooperation in the field of production, technology and science. We approved the first long-term target-oriented programmes. They are the result of intensive and prolonged work done in the countries and the organs of the council. In them emerge the decisive role of the Soviet Union, the consistent and internationalist line of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state. The programmes reflect the great possibilities of real socialism for solving by joint efforts and on a mutually advantageous basis the complex problems of the dynamics and effectiveness of the economic growth of the countries of our community. Of course, we all are aware that enormous and intensive work lies ahead for finalizing and particularly for implementing the programmes."

Mr Todorov pointed out that effective measures had been outlined for improving the organization of multilateral cooperation and the work of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. "This is particularly necessary", he said, "with a view to the large-scale tasks which we are to solve for the development of the national economies and for deepening the integration links among our countries."

"I should like to note with satisfaction that our meeting proceeded in a spirit of complete understanding and mutual respect, with a marked striving with common efforts to seek effective solutions to the complex socio-economic and scientific-technological problems we are facing. This multiplies our forces and increases our possibilities and confidence to march along the (?path) of socialism and communism", Mr Todorov declared in conclusion.

Manescu Addresses Concluding Session

AU292052Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/6/1978--The session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, showed the speaker in the first part of his speech, takes place at a time when our peoples, under the leadership of the communist and workers' parties, win fresh and important successes in achieving the fundamental goals of the national economic and social development plans, in carrying through the programmes of socialist and communist construction. The Romanian people, led with revolutionary firmness by its communist party, successfully carried out the decisions of the 11th congress on building the multilateral developed socialist society. The results obtained confirm the realism of the Romanian Communist Party's programme, prove the correctness of its home and foreign policy based on the revolutionary experience of the working class, on the creative application to our conditions of the dialectical and historical materialism, of scientific socialism.

We attach a special importance to improving the management, organisation and planning of the whole economic and social life, of the economic-financial mechanism. They have the proper organisational framework for deepening socialist democracy. The new superior quality impressed upon the progress of our society, the powerful dynamism we ensure to the Romanian economy during the next five-year plan, too, will allow Romania to surpass the stage of a developing country, to become a medium-developed country by the half of the next decade. By carrying out the work of building socialism and communism, the Romanian Communist Party fulfills its fundamental duty to its own people and at the same time it brings its contribution to the increased force and prestige of socialism in the world, to the general cause of peace and collaboration internationally.

The dynamic progress of the Romanian economy, continued the speaker, creates conditions for our continuously increased participation in the international division of labour, in the world flow of material assets, of scientific and technological gains.

In this context, Romania gives pride of place to the intensification of her relations with the socialist countries, unabatedly acting for strengthening collaboration and solidarity among them. At the same time she amplifies the relations with developing countries, non-aligned countries, capitalist countries, with all the states of the world, regardless of social system, to the interest of world understanding, cooperation and peace.

The collaboration among the C.M.E.A. member-countries, constantly based on the unanimously agreed principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance, is meant, in our opinion--continued the speaker--to effectively contribute to the national economic development of each country to bring near and levelling up their economic levels.

The Romanian side is appreciative of the activity carried on by C.M.E.A. and by some international economic and technical-scientific organisations of the member countries. We consider that the development of the multilateral collaboration among our countries might be considerably amplified by doing away with the shortcomings and by a resolute orientation of the C.M.E.A. bodies' preoccupations towards practically solving the essential problems of the more rapid development of our countries.

Referring to the long-term special collaboration programmes, the speaker underlined the necessity to work out soonest possible concrete proposals for each action to be submitted to the countries for making them final by the conclusion of five long-term conventions and contracts. In the Romanian side's opinion the council's entire activity in the ensuing period should focus on priority problems of our economic cooperation, especially in energy and raw materials, machine-building and agriculture, so that sure conditions be provided for the carrying out in due time of the coordination operations of the national economic plans for the 1981-1985 five-year period.

In the domain of fuel, energy and raw materials we have to work firmly for the conclusion of new cooperation ventures--long-term government agreements, conventions and contracts--for turning to good use the resources of raw materials, fuel and energy each C.M.E.A. member-country has, with a view to increasing the deliveries and meeting to the largest extent possible the required import by the countries which have limited natural resources bearing in mind the fact that the special programmes do not include multilateral cooperation ventures in domain of vital importance for our national economies, such as those referring to ensuring the required quantity of crude oil and natural gas.

In the domain of machine-building actions are necessary primarily for the preparation and [words indistinct] conclusion of conventions on specialization and cooperation in production for the 1981-1985 period which should help ensuring the stable development of the production and the meeting of the quantity required by the national economies as concerns chemical and crude-oil processing equipment, metallurgical equipment, heavy and special machine-tools, complex technological lines, automation equipment, measuring and control electronic apparatuses, for materializing the conditions helping the building by joint efforts of new production capacities on the territories of the C.M.E.A. member-countries, Romania included, in programme controlled machine-tools, heavy machine-tools, metallurgical equipment, pressing and boring equipment, for materializing the actions regarding the intensification of the technological and scientific collaboration by reaching agreements on cooperation objectives which should accord to an ever larger extent with the demands of an accelerated growth and modernization of the productive forces, the transfer of technologies and the access of all countries to the gains of science and technology.

In agriculture and food industry, of special importance are the cooperation ventures on the growth of plant and animal output, the improvement of the existing technologies and the working out of new ones. An important problem which should find solution is that of establishing the forms and methods to encourage the export of agricultural and food products to the C.M.E.A. member-countries.

The speaker then said among other things: One of the main objectives in working out and carrying through the long-term special collaboration programmes is to increase the contribution of the C.M.E.A. member-countries collaboration to bringing nearer and levelling up their economic development levels. To attain this target it has been envisaged that the collaboration ventures should ensure a broader participation of the industrially less developed countries in the activity of specialization and cooperation in production, the required support to build objectives of a high technical level in those countries facilitating their access to the latest gains of science and technology, should provide conditions to increase the export of finished products from those countries contributing to a high-grade use of the potential material and labour force resources. The Romanian delegation considers timely to more resolutely act for the establishment of concrete collaboration measures which should speed up the process--a fundamental objective of C.M.E.A. activity--whose implementation is meant to demonstrate the very efficiency and superiority of the socialist system in organizing international economic relations.

In the whole of our economic relations, the collaboration in planning activity and the coordination of plans, in particular, represents, as underscored by the complex programme and by other basic documents of the council, the main method of organizing the economic, technological and scientific collaboration among our countries which is achieved by a system of mutual consultations on problems pertaining to the development of the economies and is an adequate framework for concluding understanding in the main domains of economic collaboration and commercial agreements and cooperation conventions for five-year periods. Collaboration in planning activity sets out from the basic guidelines of economic and social development mapped out by the communist party in each country and from the provisions of our national plans. It is within these coordinates that falls also the working out of the agreed plan, conceived by our countries as an internal C.M.E.A. document meant to support the activity of coordinating the economic collaboration without having the character of a planning document of the economies of the C.M.E.A. countries.

We bear in mind the fact that the economic and social development of each country based on the single national plan is an exclusive, inalienable attribute of the socialist state's sovereignty and independence, is an expression of the integral exercising by the respective communist party and the respective state of all prerogatives and responsibilities of the political, economic and social leadership with which they were invested by the will of the working class and of the whole people of each country. In keeping with the provisions of the C.M.E.A. rules and of the complex programme, the collaboration among the C.M.E.A. member countries should lead to enhancing the role of the single national plan, to enhancing the role of each socialist state as an exponent of the power of the working class, of all working people in the work of building socialism and communism.

The Romanian side sets out from the conviction that the coordination of the national plans is the main domain offering multiple possibilities to substantially improve our collaboration in planning activity, making conspicuous the advantages of long-term planning of the national economy, providing most favourable conditions to the development on solid and lasting foundations of the economic relations between our countries. To this end, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania advanced to the governments of the other C.M.E.A. member countries its proposals regarding the improving of planning and achieving commercial relations, economic collaboration and cooperation. The adoption and implementation of these proposals would ensure, for a long period, certitude and stability in supplying with a number of most important products for the progress of our national economies--energy resources and raw materials, equipment and machine-tools, farm-food produce.

In connection with the improvement of the multilateral collaboration, the Romanian side wishes to underline the topicality and full validity of the conclusion reached by the 30th session of the council, reaffirmed in the document we examine, and according to which the existing organizational system of the multilateral collaboration among our countries--set up in conformity with the C.M.E.A. rules and consecrated by the complex programme--ensures, in general, the conditions necessary to develop mutually advantageous economic relations among all the participant countries. Firmly declaring for the maintenance and strengthening of this system, we are further on concerned with the growth of efficiency and improvement of the activity carried on by the council and by the other international economic organizations set up by the member-countries, achievable in best conditions within the provisions of the C.M.E.A. rules, of the complex programme and of the foundation documents of our organizations.

The experience of recent years showed us that a series of possibilities offered by the C.M.E.A. rules and by the complex programme for improving the organization of our multilateral collaboration are still not used enough, and therefore we think that the effective turn into good use of the provisions of the documents unanimously adopted by us depends on our political will.

The experience of almost three decades in mutual collaboration demonstrated the correctness and viability of the provisions of the C.M.E.A. rules, according to which the bodies of the council adopt recommendations in the matters of substance and convey them to the member countries, to be examined, and are applied according to the decisions of the governments or of the competent bodies of each country. We are deeply convinced that this essential way of cooperation sanctioned by the C.M.E.A. rules and by the complex programme, and verified in practice for a long time, ensures our optimum multilateral collaboration. The conventions and recommendations elaborated by the C.M.E.A. bodies are ratified and confirmed by the party and state leadership, by the governments or by the competent bodies of the member countries and [words indistinct] the adoption in each country of decisions on the participation in the achievement of the respective objectives and actions, starting from the organizational and management system of the national economies, from the national programmes of economic-social development. Therefore we think that it is not necessary to modify the C.M.E.A. rules and the other basic normative documents, and we think that in improving the organization of the multilateral collaboration and of the activity of the C.M.E.A. bodies one should permanently have in mind the imperative need to lend to our ways and means of cooperation the character of new exemplary relations of collaboration on an equal footing, able to stimulate the progress of all the member countries, the more rapid development of the lagging countries, improvement of each socialist nation's civilization and welfare.

In the end the speaker highlighted: the Romanian Government pays attention to the further consolidation of the open character of the organization, especially in connection with the problems of the relations of the C.M.E.A. member-countries and of the collaboration between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance with the countries which are not in the C.M.E.A. membership and with other international organizations. The Romanian side considers that underlying the improvement of the international relations of C.M.E.A. should be the observance of the sovereign right of each member-country to entertain directly international economic relations and to independently act within other international organizations. Resulting from this is the necessity for the conventions concluded between C.M.E.A. and other countries or international organizations to settle only the relations of collaboration of C.M.E.A. as an organization--only the organizational frame for the participation of the member countries in the multilateral collaboration carried out within C.M.E.A.

Session Concludes

AU291820Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Proceedings of the 32d CEMA session concluded today in Bucharest. In the last day of the proceedings, the session adopted documents on the points included on the agenda. The delegation leaders of the CEMA member-countries signed the protocol of the 32d CEMA session and the declaration of the delegation heads of the CEMA member-countries in connection with the adoption by the session of special programs for long-term cooperation.

Taking the floor, Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who took over the chairmanship of the 33d CEMA session, thanked the RCP Central Committee, the government and our country's delegation, on behalf of the delegations participating in the Bucharest session, for the good conditions created by Romania for the proceedings of the CEMA session. Referring to the fact that the next CEMA session will take place in Moscow, the speaker said that the CPSU, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government will do everything to insure the proper development of the 33d CEMA session, marking the 30th CEMA anniversary.

Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, deputy prime minister and head of the SRV delegation, then took the floor and thanked the session for the fact that his country was accepted as a CEMA member.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, Romanian Premier Manea Manescu took the floor and stressed the current session has discussed, in an atmosphere of fruitful cooperation, friendship and mutual esteem and understanding, very important issues for deepening economic and scientific-technical cooperation and collaboration between our countries. The speakers emphasized that the measures adopted are the outcome of the joint efforts of all participants and reflect the natural and permanent desire of CEMA member-countries to intensify multifaceted and mutually advantageous cooperation in vital fields for developing their national economies, in order to expand economic exchanges and accelerate the completion of coordinating plans for the 1981-1985 5-year plan.

Stating that he believes he has the unanimous consensus of all participants, Comrade Manea Manescu expressed satisfaction with the decision adopted by the current session on receiving the SRV as a CEMA member. Manescu extended warm congratulations and wishes for success to the Vietnamese people in the reconstruction and socialist development of the fatherland. In conclusion, Comrade Manea Manescu conveyed to the session participants the warm feelings of friendship and fruitful cooperation of the Romanian people, who are actively engaged in the vast effort to implement the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and insuring Romania's progress toward communism.

Also today Comrade Manea Manescu gave a reception in honor of delegations participating in the 32d CEMA session During the reception, which proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship, Comrade Manea Manescu and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, raised toasts.

CSSR's Strougal on Results

LD292204Y Prague CTK in English 1730 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, June 28 CETEKA correspondent--The 32d session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance means certain progress in the whole mechanism of work of this important economic organization of the socialist countries, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal told CETEKA today.

He said the session concentrated on methods of organization and style of work of CMEA bodies where progress has been achieved in unifying opinions on future work. The participants agreed on the principles which must be elaborated, but a deeper analysis must be made of the functioning of this economic mechanism and particularly of the economic stimulation of integration processes.

Lubomir Strougal said that another important issue was the long-term programs concerning fuels, raw materials, energy, agriculture, the food industry and engineering, which are aimed at integrating and coordinating the joint efforts of CMEA member countries in these fundamental economic branches. The long-term programs should unite the orientation of CMEA member states in production, imports and exports from the point of view of quality and structure, he added.

Further Strougal Comments

LD292322Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The 32d CEMA session ended today in Bucharest. Our correspondent, Ladislav Uhrin, asked Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, for a brief assessment of the session.

[Strougal--begin recording] This session amounted to a certain step forward in the entire mechanism of work of this important economic organization of the states of the socialist community. In principle, we put emphasis on two questions: In the first place on the methods, organization and style of work of the council's bodies--and here achieved certain progress in the unanimity of our views as to how to work further. This is in fact a new qualitative stage where demands are growing; the tasks are, so to speak, of a new quality, and methods of work must be improved. We agreed on the principles which must not be elaborated. A deeper analysis of the functioning of this economic mechanism, and also the question of economic stimulation of integration processes, must still be formulated. This, after all, is a longer process which cannot be dealt with completely at one session.

The second major question was concerned with target programs, that is, the assessment of the stage of work on target programs, above all the three main ones--in the sphere of fuels, raw materials and energy, in the sphere of agriculture and the food industry and in the sphere of engineering. This is very complex and new work concerning which the council put forward some new proposals, and now it depends on us and how we will endeavor to fulfill this year and next year all the directives laid down. This is important for the next 5-year plans and for the entire long-term prospect up to 1990. Every single country is involved in this work, and these target programs should unify production, import and export orientation--both from the viewpoint of quality and structure--within the framework of our community. This is very significant progress, and if we meet its tasks our work in our country will be made easier. [end recording]

The Czechoslovak delegation led by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal which attended the 32d CEMA session in Bucharest returned home this afternoon. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague the delegation was welcomed by Deputy Federal Premiers Josef Korcak, Karol Laco, Josef Simon and Jindrich Zahradnik; Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, and other official representatives. Also present was Ionel Diaconescu, Romanian ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Delegations Depart Bucharest

AU2920402Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2020 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/6/1978--On June 29 the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic led by Lubomir Strougal, prime minister, of the German Democratic Republic led by Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, of the Mongolian People's Republic led by Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers, of the Polish people's Republic led by Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics led by Aleksey Nikolaevich Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers, of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Le Thanh Nghi, deputy prime minister, who attended the 32d meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance left Bucharest.

The delegations were seen off at the Otopeni airport by Prime Minister Manea Manescu, Ilie Verdet, first deputy prime minister, Paul Niculescu, Ion Patan and Gheorghe Radulescu, deputy prime ministers, Vasile Musat, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., by ministers and other officials. The government delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, led by Andrei Marinc, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, invited to the session in conformity with the convention concluded between C.M.E.A. and the Yugoslav Government, was seen off by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, Ion Patan, deputy prime minister, and by other officials.

DELEGATION TO CEMA COUNCIL SESSION RETURNS

AU291938Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The Bulgarian state delegation led by Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Bucharest. The delegation took part in the 32d session of the CEMA Council.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH BRITAIN END

AU291930Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofie, June 29 (BTA)--"Before my arrival here I never suspected what great possibilities exist for British-Bulgarian trade and economic cooperation," said Mr Rex Browning, under secretary of trade of Britain. "It was true that in the first half of the current year we had considerably increased bilateral trade in regard to the same period last year, but this falls far too short of the possibilities the economies of the two countries offer to this end. The same holds for the other spheres of our economic dialogue."

Mr Browning stressed that the accompanying him experts and representatives of the big British companies share this view. He said that at this meetings with ministers, representatives of the business circles and of many foreign trade centres he became convinced of Bulgaria's great progress in science, as well as of the prospects for British-Bulgarian appearances on third markets. The British official signed the protocol on the 6th session of the Bulgaro-British commission for economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation, which ended today. The document provides for cooperation in third countries on the basis of the operating there Bulgarian engineering organizations in the sphere of mechanical engineering, chemistry and steel structures.

Wide-ranging technological cooperation will be effected on the basis of mastering British technologies in Bulgaria and joint activity in third countries. This is assessed as a higher phase of Bulgaro-British industrial cooperation.

The great interest of the British side in the Bulgarian economy was underlined at the session. Good possibilities open up for participation of British firms in the construction of big industrial projects in Bulgaria, provided they are competitive. Bulgaria will appear on the British markets with some products untypical for her export to that country so far, chiefly from the sphere of transport engineering.

Agreement was reached in the sphere of scientific and technological cooperation--exchange of specialists and joint organization of scientific conventions and symposia. The British delegation left this country today.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON FISHING SIGNED WITH USSR

AU291939Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Today at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry an agreement on cooperating in the area of fishery and fishing between Bulgaria and the USSR was signed. On the Bulgarian part the agreement was signed by Engineer Ekaterina Marinova, first deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, and on the USSR part by Yuriy Bystrov, USSR deputy minister of fish industry. The agreement is a new stage in cooperating in ocean fishing between the two countries, and encompasses scientific-technical cooperation, experience exchange, and solving problems related to developing this important branch of the national economy.

HEAVY RAINS CAUSE SEVERE DAMAGE IN SHUMEN OKRUG

AU291135Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU

[Text] As we have already reported, a severe storm accompanied by heavy rains and destructive hail hit Shumen Okrug yesterday. According to preliminary data submitted to the okrug people's council, more than (?3,000 decares) of crops and perennial plants in the Preslav, Shumen and Novi Pazar agroindustrial complexes were affected and 60 percent of them were completely destroyed. Some 20,000 decares out of 23,000 decares of vineyards were completely destroyed. Animals drowned and the electric power system was damaged. [Words indistinct] and the damage totals approximately 10 million leva.

The okrug staff organized to eliminate the losses caused by this natural disaster started work this morning.

BRIEFS

CPSU CC WORKING GROUP DEPARTS--A working group of the CPSU Central Committee led by (Karol Volum), secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, visited Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. The guests acquainted themselves with BCP experience in improving the management and planning of the national economy. The delegation was received by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 Jun 78 AU]

BONEV RECEIVES VIETNAMESE DELEGATION--Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, on 26 June received a delegation of the Vietnamese Fatherland Front led by Nguyen Van Tien, secretary general of the Vietnamese Fatherland Front. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 Jun 78 AU]

TSOLOV AWARDED ON BIRTHDAY--The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has awarded Comrade Tano Tsolov Dimitrov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, with the title Hero of Socialist Labor on the occasion of his 60th birthday for his active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism and the construction of socialism. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Jun 78 AU]

TSOLOV AT ELECTRONICS CONFERENCE--Tano Tsolov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has attended a conference at the Ministry of Electronics and Electrical Engineering. Minister Vasil Khubchev reported on the fulfillment of the plans by the working collectives involved in the ministry's system. Tano Tsolov spoke on the need to implement some practical measures that will enable the comprehensive fulfillment of the 1978 plan that are in compliance with the instructions given by Todor Zhivkov. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 23 Jun 78 AU]

GOSHKIN TO ATHENS CONFERENCE--Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, chairman of the National Committee for the Defense of Peace and WPC Bureau member, left for Athens today to attend the all-Greek conference of peace-proponents and the session of the countries that participated in the Mediterranean conference. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 23 Jun 78 AU]

DYULGEROV'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, on 29 June received a group of CPCZ Central Committee workers, led by [name indistinct] CPCZ Central Committee Agitation and Propaganda Department deputy head. The delegation acquainted itself with the BCP successes in the mass political work. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU]

HUSAK DECLARES ASSEMBLY SESSION CLOSED ON 30 JUN

LD291540Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR, has announced in a letter to the President of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia that, according to Article 61 of the Constitutional Law on the Czechoslovak Federation, he is declaring the spring session of the Federal Assembly of the CSSR closed on 30 June 1978.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK'S PORTUGAL VISIT

Meets With Soares

AU291216Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jun 78 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "The Portuguese Premier Received the CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs; Positive Development of the Relations Between the Two Countries"]

[Text] The Portuguese Prime Minister, Mario Soares, on Tuesday received the CSSR minister of foreign affairs, Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is in Portugal on an official visit. The CSSR ambassador to Portugal, Miroslav Hruza, and the Portuguese ambassador to the CSSR, Antonio Eduardo de Carvalho Ressano Garcia, attended the reception, which took place in a friendly and constructive atmosphere.

Minister Chnoupek conveyed greetings to the Portuguese prime minister from the CSSR premier, Lubomir Strougal, which Mario Soares sincerely reciprocated. In the talk, both representatives pointed to the positively developing trend in Czechoslovak-Portuguese relations in all spheres of common interest. They further stressed the significance of political contacts between representatives of both countries, including contacts at the highest level.

They positively assessed the development of mutual cooperation in the fields of culture and education, on the basis of the agreement of 1976. At the same time, they pointed to further possibilities of developing mutual trade, as well as to possibilities of further economic cooperation between the two countries.

Prime Minister Soares noted the significance of the agreements, which were prepared for signing during the course of Minister Chnoupek's visit in Portugal--an agreement removing double taxation and one on international road transport--for further economic cooperation between both countries.

The representatives informed each other about the CSSR's and Portugal's views on topical international questions. They fully agreed that the continuation of the process of detente is indispensable for consolidating and preserving peace and for developing equal and mutually advantageous international cooperation. They advocated expanding detente to include the military sphere, as well as extending detente to other parts of the world. They noted the extraordinary significance of Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic weapons, and of the talks on reducing the strength of troops and armament occurring in Vienna, as well as the import of other concrete steps in the sphere of disarmament, including the need to achieve positive results at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

Communique Issued

LD2922347 Prague CTK in English 2115 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, June 29, CETEKA--The Czechoslovak and Portuguese foreign ministers exchanged views on important international topics and discussed ways of expanding Czechoslovak-Portuguese relations, says a communique issued here at the conclusion of the visit to Portugal by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, which took place at the invitation of Portuguese Foreign Minister Vitor Sa Machado.

While exchanging views on international issues, both sides pointed to progress achieved in the relaxation of international tension and stated that further deepening of this process requires an active approach from all states.

Both sides stated that the Belgrade meeting of states which attended the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation confirmed the importance of the final act and the determination of European states to further develop the process of detente in tune with its provisions.

Both sides positively assessed the present course of the UN general assembly special session on disarmament and voiced the hope that the session will contribute to further negotiations on disarmament on a world scale, with all United Nations members participating.

The communique stressed that the tense situation in the Middle East represents a grave danger to world peace and requires a speedy settlement. Czechoslovakia and Portugal believe that the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, and respect for both the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arabs to self-determination and for the independence and security of all states of that region, are necessary conditions for a just and durable peaceful settlement in the Middle East. The two sides expressed the conviction that the Geneva peace conference is the most suitable forum for settling the Middle East conflict.

They also called for a speedy solution to the Cyprus issue on the basis of UN resolutions.

The Czechoslovak and Portuguese foreign ministers assessed the present situation in Africa as well, and agreed that respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, inviolability of borders, territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs, in accordance with the UN Charter, correspond to the policy of detente and are necessary for safeguarding peace in the area.

They expressed the support of their countries for the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia in their struggle for freedom and national independence, in line with UN principles and resolutions.

They stressed that the policy of racial and other kinds of discrimination leads to the creation of situations which endanger peace and security on the African Continent.

Ministers Chnoupek and Sa Machado reviewed bilateral relations, and considered possibilities of expanding economic cooperation. They stressed the generally positive development of these relations in recent years, and pointed out that possibilities exist on both sides for their further expansion.

Ministers Chnoupek and Sa Machado also discussed bilateral relations in culture, education and science, and called for their widening and deepening, particularly between the radio, television and film organizations of the two countries.

The ministers signed an agreement on prevention of dual taxation, and one on international road transport, and decided to continue negotiations on an agreement for scientific-technical cooperation.

Minister Sa Machado accepted an invitation to visit Czechoslovakia. The date will be fixed later.

Assesses Value of Visit

LD292212Y Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, June 29, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek told CETEKA before departure for home here today that the importance of his visit is underscored by the fact that it was the first visit by a Czechoslovak foreign minister to Portugal.

Proof of the positive development of Czechoslovak-Portuguese relations was not only the friendly and constructive atmosphere of the visit, but also the fact that President Ramalho Eanes, Premier Mario Soares and Foreign Minister Vitor Sa Machado accepted invitations to Czechoslovakia.

Bohuslav Chnoupek described the agreements on prevention of double taxation and on international road transport, which he and Minister Sa Machado signed during his stay in Portugal, as an important contribution to cooperation between the two countries.

The agreements are evidence that relations between Czechoslovakia and Portugal have assumed a permanent character and now have concrete prospects.

Minister Chnoupek stressed that his talks in Lisbon showed that Czechoslovakia and Portugal have identical or very close standpoints on the solution of many international issues.

He said that he had an opportunity during the talks to stress again that Czechoslovakia's foreign policy consistently applies the principles of the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence with all countries regardless of different economic structures and ideology.

In conclusion, Minister Chnoupek appreciated the atmosphere of trust which characterized his talks in Portugal and expressed conviction that it will be possible to continue the dialogue in this spirit during the visits of Portuguese officials to Czechoslovakia.

Leaves for Home

LD291750Y Prague CTK in English 1702 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, June 29, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek ended his four-day official visit to Portugal today and left for home.

He was seen off at Lisbon airport by Joao de Lima, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Bohuslav Chnoupek had talks in Lisbon with his Portuguese counterpart Victor Sa Machado and was received by Premier Mario Soares and President Ramalho Eanes.

Eanes, Soares and Sa Machado accepted invitations to visit Czechoslovakia. The dates of the visits will be set later.

The foreign ministers of both countries signed bilateral agreements on prevention of double taxation and on international road transport.

ROMANIA'S MANESCU RECEIVES STROUGAL IN BUCHAREST

LD291834Y Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, June 29, CETEKA--Head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 32nd CMEA plenary session Premier Lubomir Strougal met here today with Romanian Premier Manea Manescu.

They dealt with questions concerning the expansion of Czechoslovak-Romanian economic cooperation particularly in the 1981-1985 period.

BILAK RECEIVES BCK CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION

LD291941Y Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 29, CETEKA--Presidium member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak received here today a delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee headed by its member and departmental head Velko Palin.

During the meeting they discussed further cooperation between the two communist parties.

HAVLIN, PZPR DELEGATION DISCUSS CULTURAL POLICY

LD292148Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, has met with the study delegation of the Department of Culture of the PZPR Central Committee, led by the head of this department; Bogdan Gawronski. The meeting took place in Prague today. In the course of a comradely conversation, they dealt with fulfillment of the conclusions of the two fraternal parties' congresses in the sphere of cultural policy. They paid particular attention to questions of further strengthening the leading role of the party among the creative intelligentsia and exchanging experiences derived from deepening and broadening the cultural standards of the working people.

INDRA CONGRATULATES POLAND ON SOYUZ-30 LAUNCH

LD292112Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, sent a telegram to Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic today. He congratulated him on the occasion of the successful launching of the spacecraft Soyuz-30 with a Soviet-Polish crew.

MINISTER OF FINANCE RETURNS FROM VISIT TO DENMARK

LD292206Y Prague CTK in English 1725 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 29, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Minister of Finance Leopold Ler returned here today from a visit to Copenhagen, at the invitation of Danish Minister of Finance Knud Heinesen.

During his working visit, he was received by Danish Premier Anker Jorgensen for talks which proved mutual interest in the development of economic and cultural relations between the two countries.

KAPEK, PRAGUE CITY CPCZ DELEGATION END POLISH VISIT

LD291942Y Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, June 29, CETEKA--A delegation of the Prague City Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, headed by Presidium member of the partyCentral Committee and chief secretary of the city party committee Antonin Kapek, ended its four-day visit to Poland today.

In conclusion of the visit, an agreement on cooperation between Prague and Warsaw was signed, providing for exchanges of leading representatives of the two cities and trade union delegations. In 1980, the Days of Prague will be held in Warsaw and a year later the Days of Warsaw will be held in Prague.

CZECH MINISTER JAKUBIK DISCUSSES TRADE PROBLEMS

AU271044Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jun 78 p 3 AU

[Eva Sadilkova interview with Antonin Jakubik, minister of trade of the Czech Socialist Republic: "To Improve the Choice of Goods on the Market"]

[Excerpt] The people's demands are increasing and the demands on production are therefore becoming higher from year to year. The standard of supplies has significantly improved in the last few years, but this should not lead to underestimating problems which still exist. The situation on the domestic market cannot be assessed in a global manner, according to the development of retail trade turnover, but it is necessary to control whether the shops are well stocked with goods we are capable of producing, or with those we must import. We talked with Comrade Antonin Jakubik, minister of trade of the Czech Socialist Republic, about this.

Question: Trade has the guaranteed praise and recognition of its customers for everything positive which it has accomplished. What will be the standard, Comrade Minister, of the choice of goods on the domestic market in coming months of this year?

Answer: In the 1976-77 period, the turnover of industrial goods increased almost 8 percent and, in harmony with requirements, it has grown more rapidly in household appliances and other durable goods. The structure of the available range of products has also improved--in most groups of goods--although one must not neglect the fact that we have not succeeded in fully satisfying demand for textiles, garments and industrial goods, because of certain difficulties with the range of products in these fields.

Question: What kinds of products, the selection of which has been insufficient for a longer period of time, will trade be able to offer in the forseeable future in larger quantities or in a selection.

Answer: To satisfy the needs of the market in terms of open problems, the production of industrial consumer goods is of decisive significance. Although production and supplies are growing from year to year, certain shortcomings both persist and recur, and the scope of types or groups of goods in short supply is not negligible. It was therefore our primary task after the 7th and 11th sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee to insure industrial consumer goods in terms of consignee-supplier relations. The results of the talks with suppliers show that, since the beginning of the year, there has been a certain improvement in satisfying the demand and this trend will continue to manifest itself in the forthcoming summer season. We are, for instance, insuring a better supply of many engineering products, such as washing machines, radio and gelevision sets tape recorders and bicycles. Those interested in building materials and products, in timber and in other goods of this sort, will also find a larger and more complete selection on the market. We are also insuring a better choice of fashionable footwear for women.

As with every year, we are also solving the further program of 142 assorted products in short supply, among them small but, nonetheless, important products such as zippers, pins, needles for sewing machines, plumbing fixtures and some groups of textile products. We really want to--through increased supplies of bottleneck products and through consistently removing subjective causes, which are repeatedly extant in both production and in the retail network--to eliminate the shortcomings.

Question: What is trade doing to improve and to increase the flexibility of cooperation with producers? Where do the weak spots exist and how does trade, together with the producers, wish to eliminate them?

Answer: One of the problems in the relations between production and trade are the shortcomings in insuring qualitative changes in the structure of consumption and in innovation within the range of products. It is becoming apparent that the producers' insufficient interest in deliveries to the market contributes to this problem. We are therefore preparing some new and more effective measures for this problem of insuring [supplies to] the domestic market. Also ensuing from the analysis of the seventh CPCZ Central Committee session. There is a similar situation with the quality of goods on the domestic market. The number of complaints tells us that the development of quality is not yet satisfactory. There are products where the percentage of complaints is sinking, such as, for example electrical appliances, tape recorders, and automatic washing machines, but on the other hand, the quality of other products remains on a low level, or is even deteriorating.

U.S. OPPOSITION TO CARTER'S FOREIGN POLICY CLAIMED

AU291408 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 28 June 78 p 6 carries a 2,200-word Washington dispatch by Milan Jelinek, "The Struggle for Detente." dealing with U.S. reaction to new developments in U.S.-Soviet relations, particularly in terms of internal U.S. opposition to Brzezinski's influence on the Carter administration's foreign policy.

The paper cites the American people, especially the workers class, as being the primary source of opposition to any deterioration in U.S.-Soviet relations, a fact which, it says, is documented by the results of the Harris poll--but adds that even within Carter's administration itself there are clashes as far as the foreign policy course is concerned. The paper says: "It would be a grave mistake to regard the latest steps of James Carter's administration, which resulted in a certain freeze in Soviet-American relations, as the reflection of a concept that is being carried out by the U.S. Administration as a whole, with the unreserved consent and united support of the situation in the U.S. ruling class that even at the very beginning, when Zbigniew Brzezinski raised the anticommunist banner with gross anti-Soviet attacks, the administration with which Carter entered the White House split, and the clashes are becoming increasingly palpable and visible.

The paper divides Carter's administration into two groups: "The first is absolutely dominated by the President's national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski. He is also universally regarded as the driving force of the provocative actions that have harmed Soviet-American relations. The second group is more varied, but it is united by an aversion to, dislike of and frequently open disagreement with Brzezinski's views." Paul Warnke, Cyrus Vance and Andrew Young are listed as the most prominent among Brzezinski's opponents.

"One of the main reasons why these people, otherwise devoted Carter adherents, are opposed to the so-called hard line in the U.S. stand vis-a-vis the USSR is that being successfully asserted by Brzezinski, is that such a policy is without prospects under the changed conditions of today's world. In the spirit of the views propounded by the liberal section of the American bourgeoisie, they note that it is impossible to deal with the Soviet Union by applying the same means and methods that were applied at the beginning of the 1950's (by the way, they proved to be ineffective), because the United States and the whole world live in a totally different atmosphere today. In essence, they are silently admitting the change in the balance of power, and are aware that the power and the strength of the United States are palpably limited today. They are also protesting the analysis of the current foreign policy situation as presented by Brzezinski, and are saying that Brzezinski exaggerates and does not assess the situation in a cool and rational manner. Brzezinski's noise obviously causes discontent to long-time diplomats and foreign policy experts in the state department, who are bothered not only by the essence of Brzezinski's positions, which they consider unrealistic, but also by the impertinent form and means which Brzezinski chose to implement his policy."

The paper then reviews various statements by American journalists and television commentators to the effect that Carter succumbed--at least temporarily--to Brzezinski's influence, which thus dominates American foreign policy. The author draws the conclusion: "The professor of anticommunism, the educated theoretician and able formulator, with long practice in "scientific condemnations," who is incessantly analyzing and inventing new arguments, obviously dazzles Carter--who has never dealt with foreign policy in his political past--much more than the cool and relatively rational Vance."

The article concludes by reviewing the situation in Congress. This, according to the paper, is the traditional stronghold of "hawks" which is why Brzezinski is finding a stronger echo here. But even in the Congress, Jelinek notes, there are forces opposing the foreign policy course pursued by Brzezinski: "With McGovern's example, it is possible to show that even in the American Senate and in the House there are forces which openly condemn the policy of abandoning the principles of detente and peaceful coexistence."

The final paragraph again stresses that public opinion in the United States is in favor of improving relations with the USSR and that the President will have to take this into account if he wishes to be re-elected.

CZINEGE LEADS HUNGARIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ON VISIT

Received by Hoffmann

LD292134Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1557 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Politburo and minister of national defense, on Thursday received Col Gen Lajos Czinege, member of the Hungarian MSZMP Central Committee and minister of national defense, for a friendly talk. During the cordial meeting at the Defense Ministry a lively exchange of views took place on further deepening friendship and cooperation between the National People's Army and the Hungarian People's Army. The two ministers expressed their great satisfaction with the successful development of mutual relations.

The visitor had arrived earlier on the same day at the head of a military delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic for a visit to the GDR, scheduled to last several days.

Hoffmann Gives Dinner

LD292302Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2032 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann gave a dinner on Thursday evening in honor of the military delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic now in the GDR. "We regard this visit as a renewed expression of the extremely firm and cordial relations of friendship and the brotherhood of class and arms which have linked our peoples and armies for many years," the GDR defense minister said in his toast. "The firm foundation of this friendship was laid over many decades in the struggle of the working class of our two countries, under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguards, and always at the side of the USSR and its glorious Armed Forces."

The task now is to make socialism ever stronger and more attractive and peace ever more secure, he stressed. "This is all the more necessary since influential forces in the imperialist states seek to undo the progress achieved thus far in the struggle to assert the policy of peaceful coexistence, by attempting to intensify the military confrontation and to step up the arms race."

Col Gen Czinege stressed that the meetings, talks and exchanges of experience will consolidate the fraternal relations between the peoples of the GDR and Hungary and their armies. "At the side of the USSR, within the great family of the fraternal socialist countries, the German workers' and peasants' state plays a consistent part in our joint struggle for social progress, peace and security," he said. Col Gen Czinege gave assurance that the Hungarian People's Army is living up to its internationalist duty at the side of the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies in defense of socialist achievements and of peace.

Delegation Lays Wreaths

LD292301Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1851 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] In the GDR capital on Thursday the Hungarian military delegation led by Defense Minister Lajos Czinege paid homage to the victims of fascism and militarism and to the fallen Soviet heroes. The Hungarian visitors placed wreaths at the Unter den Linden memorial and at the memorial in Treptow. They were accompanied by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense.

MITTAG RECEIVES DELEGATION OF SOVIET ECONOMISTS

LD292210Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1446 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of Soviet economists was received on Thursday by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. The visitors are in Berlin to attend a meeting of the joint commission of USSR and GDR economists. During the talk, Guenter Mittag voiced his satisfaction with the fruitful progress of the commission's work. The GDR is particularly pleased "that we are engaged, and with such close cooperation, in such fundamental and important questions as planning and improving the direction of the two countries and that we enjoy such a large measure of agreement." The SED attaches extremely great importance to constantly deepening fraternal cooperation with the USSR and the CPSU in the spirit of the friendship treaty concluded between the GDR and the USSR in 1975.

MORE ON VISIT OF JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

Meets With Mittag

LD291903Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1251 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The delegation from the Japanese House of Councilors was received on Thursday by the chairman of the People's Chamber Committee for Industry, Construction and Transport, Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

During discussions in the People's Chamber building, Guenter Mittag explained the economic and social policy of the GDR party and state leadership, which is directed toward the constant improvement of material, cultural, spiritual and intellectual living conditions, and discussed efforts to further increase the country's economic achievements. In this context, he paid tribute to the development and growth of relations between the GDR and Japan, which benefit both countries. During the lively exchange of opinions Guenter Mittag told the guests about the activities of the People's Chamber committee. Ken Yasui thanked him for the information and said that the delegation has so far managed to establish good contacts during its visit. He reaffirmed his readiness "to strive to deepen friendly relations." The president of the Japanese upper house pointed out the significance of the important economic projects which have been carried out jointly by the two countries, and outlined possibilities for further successful development of trade relations between the GDR and Japan.

Talk With Sindermann

LD292310Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Horst Sindermann, People's Chamber president, received the Japanese delegation, led by Ken Yasui, president of the House of Councilors, for an exchange of views on practical questions of the policies of the two countries. The meeting took place in Berlin on Thursday. The president of the GDR parliament explained in detail the unity of social and economic policy pursued by the SED and the related tasks of the People's Chamber and its committees. He cited practical examples of the day-to-day working of socialist democracy, such as care for mothers and children, the right to work and other social policy measures in order to illustrate the connection between principles of the constitution and their translation into reality in the GDR.

The president of the House of Councilors showed particular interest in the legislative work of the People's Chamber, the medical care of the working people and the benefits enjoyed by old age pensioners.

Received by Fischer

LD292312Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1810 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Thursday, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received the delegation of the Japanese House of Councilors, led by its president, Ken Yasui, which is now staying in the GDR on an official visit. In the course of the talk, Oskar Fischer said that relations between the two states are developing favorably. He emphasized the importance of the cultural agreement concluded in December 1977 and affirmed the statement by Fukuda, the Japanese premier, that the GDR and Japan possess the necessary prerequisites to cultivate exemplary bilateral relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. President Yasui stressed that both Japan and the GDR pursued a policy designed to preserve and strengthen peace. The two sides agreed that both states must make further efforts to advance the concept of disarmament and to outlaw the neutron bomb.

KURT HAGER RECEIVES LAOS' PHOUMI VONGVICHIT

AU281443Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Kurt Hager, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, has received Phoumi Vongvichit, secretary general of the Laotian Patriotic Front, for a friendly talk. The participants informed one another about questions of mutual interests regarding the shaping of socialist society in their countries. They expressed their satisfaction with the constantly deepening relations between the GDR and the Laotian People's Democratic Republic. The talk was attended by Margot Honecker, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of public education, and by Lothar Oppermann, head of the Central Committee's Public Education Department.

FISCHER TALKS WITH LAOTIAN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD292333Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1837 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Thursday GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received State Secretary Kamphal Boupha of the Laotian Foreign Ministry for a talk. The two sides agreed that the friendly relations between their states are developing successfully, as a result of the visit of the Laotian party and government delegation to the GDR in May 1977. During the exchange of views measures for further deepening cooperation were discussed.

FRG PROSECUTOR REFUSES TO EXTRADITE TERRORIST

LD241330Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1033 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--The FRG has again refused to extradite the terrorist Weinhold to the GDR. The public prosecutor general of Hamm, Geissel, has informed Josef Streit, GDR public prosecutor general, of this, in response to the latter's request that Weinhold should be extradited to the GDR without delay. On 19 December 1975 Weinhold treacherously murdered two GDR border guards.

At the end of April this year, the GDR public prosecutors, on behalf of the GDR public prosecutor general, presented a 545-page file incorporating the detailed evidence gathered by the Dresden Bezirk Court in support of his renewed application for extradition. Even after receiving this comprehensive proof of Weinhold's guilt, the FRG persisted in its refusal. In his reply to the GDR public prosecutor general, Public Prosecutor General Geissel wrote: "Even after a renewed examination, I find myself unable to comply with your request for the extradition of Werner Weinhold." Once the proceedings against Weinhold are completed, he said, the FRG will return the weapon used in the shooting and the bullets and cartridge cases found at the scene. Thus, the fact remains that the FRG continues to grant asylum to a terrorist who has been found guilty of murder and refuses to extradite him to the GDR.

GDR SENTENCES FRG CITIZENS FOR CRIMES AGAINST GDR

LD261350Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1143 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Paid and recruited agents of the secret service-controlled Mierendorff gang recently had to appear before the First Criminal Division of the Potsdam Bezirk Court, accused of committing serious crimes against the GDR. Those concerned were FRG citizens Guenter Hack, Kurt Kuhn, and Georg Reissberg from Hamburg, and Horst Sachau from Steinback/Luhe.

Statements made by the accused, who confessed their guilt, as well as by witnesses during the main proceedings, showed that the members of the Mierendorff gang continuously and, acting with provocative intent, irreversibly abused the advantageous regulations for handling transit traffic, in particular the generous checking and clearance procedures at the GDR border crossing points.

The accused were secretly instructed by secret service agents Kay Mierendorff from Kellinghusen (FRG) and his agency chiefs: in Hamburg, Gerd Labuschin, and in West Berlin, Helmut Ariff. The accused were incited to commit crimes against the GDR. Using criminal means and methods, trucks bonded for transit traffic were, on several occasions, with criminal intent prepared for this purpose. Hired vehicles from the car rental firms Inter-Rent and Avis were repeatedly used in the operations. In the course of the trial, the brutality, unscrupulousness, and commercially motivated practices of the Mierendorff criminal association were revealed. It was also confirmed that these serious crimes are, as can be proved, tolerated and supported by antidetente forces in the FRG and in West Berlin. The Mierendorff criminal association also received active support from, among others, leading members of hostile organizations such as the "Society for Human Rights" and the "Association of the Victims of Stalinism."

In accordance with Paragraph 105 of the Criminal Code, Hack and Sachau were each sentenced to 12 years in prison, Kuhn to 10 years, and Reissberg to 8 years and 6 months. The trucks used for the crimes were impounded.

COMMENTARY ATTACKS NATO 'ARMAMENT FANATICS'

AU262023Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24-25 Jun 78 p 2 AU

["C.D." signed commentary: "Foul Tricks of the Armament Fanatics"]

[Text] At the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe the NATO delegates have obviously become speechless. [paragraph continues]

Although more than 2 weeks have passed since the new, important initiative presented by the Soviet Union, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR on 8 June, there has been no official Western reaction so far, neither in Brussels nor in Vienna.

The question regarding the reason for this silence virtually obtrudes upon one's mind. In the past, NATO circles never hesitated for long to flatly reject initiatives of socialist states for strengthening peace and for effective disarmament steps. A reply was given by an article of the West Gerlin BERLINER MORGENPOST on Friday, [23 June] though no doubt inadvertently. In this article, an armament expert claimed that the Soviet Union "unexpectedly" made "far-reaching proposals" in Vienna and he said that this was "entirely new."

With this foul trick, it was obviously sought to explain more than NATO's speechlessness alone. Was it perhaps also intended to serve the propagandistic preparation of another negative reponse to socialist initiatives? The fact that some NATO spokesmen initially assessed the latest proposals as positive--the BERLINER MORGENPOST inciter asserts--was actually "due only to their initial perplexity."

In the next sentence he lets the cat out of the bag: "At second glance, however, one could clearly recognize the characteristics of an indirect move of the Soviet Union to weaken the West," the author demogagically asserts, adding that "NATO analysts" are racking their brains to determine "what objectives" the USSR is pursuing with its--allegedly--"changed attitude."

Yet things are absolutely clear. No one need rack his brain about the Soviet Union's intentions. The world knows them perfectly well. "To safeguard a lasting and stable peace, this is the aim of our foreign policy," Leonid Brezhnev declared in April, when he substantiated the USSR's far-reaching program for arms limitation and disarmament. "Lasting peace, security and cooperation of the peoples are guaranteed only if the arms race is ended and disarmament becomes the trailblazer of further detente," Erich Honecker stressed at the eighth session of the SED Central Committee in May. The proposals which our two fraternal countries jointly submitted in Vienna along with the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR in early June have again shown that in socialism words and deeds constitute a unity.

Socialism and peace belong together. Our society can prosper only in peace because its aim is to constantly raise the people's material and cultural living standard and because its highest maxim is man's happiness. The hub and pivot of capitalism, on the other hand, is profit. The economic interests of the circles of monopoly capital, which profit on the arms race, today determine the policy in most NATO states more than ever before. Together with the professional militarists and notorious haters of socialism in politics, the armament tycoons form the military-industrial complex. These people have no interest whatever in detente and disarmament.

This is precisely why the resistance of peace-loving people all over the world to the arms race fanned by imperialism is so important. Together with the states of the socialist community, they have declared war on the armament fanatics.

BRIEFS

ADN COOPERATION WITH BTA--Sofia--An agreement was signed in Sofia on Monday by the directors-general of ADN and BTA, Guenter Poetshke and Lozan Strelkov, on further deepening cooperation between the news agencies of the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The agreement is aimed, above all, at developing durther exchanges of news and photographs. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1559 GMT 26 Jun LD]

KADAR RECEIVES CHILEAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION

LD291316Y Budapest MTI in English 1129 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 29 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, received on Thursday at the Central Committee's headquarters the delegation of the Chilean Socialist Party, who are staying in Budapest under the leadership of General Secretary Carlos Altamirano. Present at the meeting, marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee.

NEMETH ADDRESSES COMMUNIST PARTY RALLY IN OPORTO

LD291406Y Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 28 (MTI)--The delegation of the HSWP Central Committee, led by Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, paid a visit to Oporto on Wednesday. In the course of the day they met Angelo Veloso, supernumerary member of the Portuguese Communist Party Politburo, and other heads of the PCP northern territorial organization, and later on communists and working people of the Portuguese [words indistinct].

The Hungarian guests attended the rally arranged in the late evening hours at "Vale Formoso" cinema by the PCP northern territorial organization. First Angelo Veleso welcomed the delegates of the Hungarian party and then Karoly Nemeth made a speech.

In the introductory part, paying tribute to the changes realized in Portugal since April 25, 1974, Karoly Nemeth said:

"The Portuguese Communist Party has a great part in attaining the results fought by the democratic forces and in the fact that the 1974 revolution attained outstandingly progressive achievements, considered by a capitalist country's standard. The communists stood in the front lines of the masses backing the armed forces' movement. By their strength, organization and war experience, they took an active share in the revolutionary process.

"We know that the Portuguese Communist Party carried on a self-sacrificing struggle for half a century. The names of Alvaro Cunhal and other communists have become the symbols of the fearless and uncompromising struggle waged against autocracy. Their fight and firmness have gained recognition and esteem also beyond the country's borders.

"We are convinced that the fight by the Portuguese workers and Portuguese communists, and the success of their struggle, serve well their people's national interests and contribute to the world-wide strengthening of the international communist movement and the positions of peace and progress", declared Karoly Nemeth. Then he went on to say:

"Also the example set by Portuguese communists proves that the party is able to achieve significant results in serving the working masses' cause even under the hardest conditions when they pursue a Marxist-Leninist policy of principles, when they unite with the broadest masses and cooperate with all forces willing to fight for democracy and progress. On behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Hungarian communists and of our whole people, I express our full solidarity with the staunch struggle carried on by the Portuguese Communist Party for defending their people's achievements and for their country's happier future."

Speaking about international issues, Karoly Nemeth said, among other things, that it is a great source of power for the joint fight that the international communist movement is making rapid strides all over the world. The advance of the communist parties in European capitalist countries, under the conditions of the general crisis of capitalism, is of special importance. The upswing of the international communist movement and our changing world bring up many new questions needing an answer. We consider natural when the sister parties carry on debates on the new questions, in a comradely spirit and on the basis of mutual respect for one another. Such debates are not strange in the traditions of Marxism-Leninism, but the integral parts of these traditions, contributing to shaping the right answers by the parties. The comradely and internationalist relations and cooperation between the sister parties provide the most important guarantee for realizing our joint targets. We, together with your party, are constantly working on strengthening this.

In conclusion, Karoly Nemeth said:

"There are traditionally sound relations between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Portuguese Communist Party. Our present talks have reaffirmed that our views are identical on every essential issue. Portuguese workers can always reckon with the active solidarity of Hungarian workers and Hungarian communists."

The Hungarian party delegation returned to Lisbon on Thursday.

APRO, PUJA RECEIVE UK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION 28 JUN

LD291348Y Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 28 (MTI)--Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, received in parliament on Wednesday the British parliamentary delegation, led by member of the Labour Party Julius Silverman, who are staying in Hungary. The meeting was attended by Janos Peter, vice-president of the National Assembly, by Sandor Barcs, chairman of the Interparliamentary Union's Hungarian section, as well as by Richard Parsons, ambassador in Budapest of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The delegation of the House of Commons and House of Lords were received on the same day by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, too. Present at the meeting were Janos Lorincz Nagy, Hungary's ambassador in London, and Richard Parsons. The representatives of the British legislation had a discussion at the Foreign Trade Ministry with under-secretary Bela Szalai.

VIETNAMESE DELEGATIONS ARRIVE IN BUDAPEST

LD300850Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A Vietnamese delegation has arrived in Budapest for the session of the Hungarian-Vietnamese intergovernmental mixed committee for economic, technical-scientific cooperation.

The delegation is being led by Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi, who had earlier represented Vietnam at the 32d CEMA session.

Another Vietnamese delegation led by Nguyen Van Tier, secretary general of the Fatherland Front, has also arrived in our capital.

U.S. SENATE APPROVAL OF HUNGARIAN-U.S. COMMERCE TREATY NOTED

LD292246Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The U.S. Senate has approved by a majority vote the Hungarian-American commercial treaty, thus removing the last obstacle on the American side to the implementation of the treaty. The House of Representatives had already approved the treaty which was signed in Budapest in March. It secures the so-called most favored nation status for commerce between the two countries.

HUNGARIAN RADIO TO AIR NATIONALITY PROGRAMS

LD291326Y Budapest MTI in English 1106 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 28 (MTI)--The Hungarian radio is to air nationality programmes on the national network, too, from July 1. The network's third station will begin its programme at the weekend earlier than hitherto. On Saturdays, it will broadcast Slovak programme from 0730 to 0800, Serbo-Croatian programme from 0700 to 0730 on Sundays and then German programme till 0800 hrs.

The new arrangement will make it possible for ethnic Germans, Slovaks and Serbo-Croatians in Hungary to receive the German programme aired by the Pecs Studion as well as its Serbo-Croatian broadcast. Likewise, the German programme networked by the Gyor Studion and Slovak programme by the Szolnok Studion can be heard by these ethnic groups all over the country. These programmes, it may be pointed out, deal with the life of these nationalities, their cultural activities, traditions and the work of various nationality federations.

The provincial stations will continue their nationality programmes in the future too. The Pecs Studion will air Serbo-Croatian programme everyday from 1830 to 1900, and then German programme till 1930 hrs. The duration of these broadcasts on Saturdays and Sundays will be 45 minutes. The Gyor Station will air 10-minute programmes in German on every Sunday. Besides, it is also planning Slovak broadcast.

The nationality programme of Pecs's medium-wave network will be enlarged with reports, messages and listeners' choice. Beginning July 2, a German greetings programme with plenty of music is to be launched. It can be heard every Sunday between 2000 and 2100 hrs. This programme will enable ethnic Germans of Hungary to send messages to Germans outside Hungary and vice versa.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK COMMITTEE SESSION--The Hungarian-Czechoslovak technical committee devoted to technical and economic aspects of border waterways, has held its regular annual session this year in Sopron. It has discussed a program of joint research, surveying and construction necessary along the border sectors of the Danube, Tisza and Ipoly, and aspects of the regulation of the Bodrog, Hernad and Sajo. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Jun 78 p 8 AU]

ADRIATIC OIL PIPELINE--Pressure trials on the Hungarian section of the Adriatic oil pipeline have been completed. The mechanical equipment is also in place, and the terrain will be in order in a week's time. This means that the Hungarian section of the Adriatic oil pipeline will be ready 2 months before the already advanced dateline of September. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD]

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI ARRIVES IN WARSAW FOR TALKS

Met By Gierek, Jablonski

LD292346Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] At the invitation of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, made on behalf of the highest Polish party and state authorities, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived today in our country on an official, friendly visit.

At the central station in Warsaw the Libyan leader was welcomed by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council. The ceremony was attended by the highest party and state officials as well as by representatives of the capital's community. Then Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, accompanied by Edward Gierek and Henry Jablonski, made his way along the capital's residential traffic arteries to his residence in Wilanow.

In the afternoon, the Libyan guest laid a wreath at the unknown warrior's tomb. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi signed the memorial book and met a group of Polish veterans. Next, the Libyan leader paid a visit to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, in the houses of the Sejm.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was decorated with the Polish People's Republic "Order of Merit" Grand Ribbon. The decoration ceremony was performed by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, in the presence of Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State. Polish-Libyan plenary talks chaired by Edward Gierek and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi began after this.

Hope For Increased Cooperation

LD301110Y Tripoli JANA in English 0953 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, June 30, JANA--Official talks between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Polish People's Republic started at 7 p.m. last night at the conference hall of the parliament building in Warsaw.

The Libyan Arab side was headed by Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi, secretary-general of the General People's Congress, and the Polish side by Mr Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party. The Libyan Arab side included Lt Colonel Mustafa al-Kharrubi, Dr Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, foreign secretary, Mr Jadallah al-Talhi, industry secretary, Mr Abu Bakr ash-Sharif, trade secretary, Mr Muhammad 'Ali at-Tabu, agriculture secretary and a number of officials.

The Polish side included Mr Henry Jablonski, president of the Council of State, the deputy chairman of the Council of State, the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of administration, local economy and environment.

The session was opened by an exchange of speeches between Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi and Mr Gierek. They acclaimed the developing relations between the two friendly countries and expressed their hope for increasing bilateral cooperation in the interests of the two friendly peoples. The meeting, which lasted for one hour, dealt with the formation of joint political and technical committees for studying bilateral cooperation in the economic, technical, agricultural, labour and trade fields.

POLISH-IRAQI COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON WOJTASZEK VISIT

AU2922211Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Jun 78 p 8 AU

[PAP Report: "The Joint Polish-Iraqi Communique"]

[Text] Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, paid an official visit to Iraq from 24 to 27 June at the invitation of Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

The Polish minister paid tribute to the successes of the Iraqi people under the leadership of the Ba'th Party in regard to socialist transformations in political, economic, social and cultural areas and with regard to strengthening national independence.

The Iraqi side highly evaluated the Polish people's outstanding achievements in building a developed socialist society under the leadership of the PZPR and the active participation of the Polish People's Republic in consolidating peace, detente and cooperation in Europe and the entire world.

Discussing bilateral relations, they stressed the particular role and importance of mutual visits and contacts at the highest level and the role played by the PZPR and the Ba'th [party] and by the contacts between representatives of sociopolitical organizations to dynamically intensify relations between the two countries. Both sides expressed their conviction that their increased economic potential creates further possibilities for greatly expanding mutually advantageous economic cooperation and trade. They stressed their resolve to continue the further development and enrichment of scientific, cultural and technological cooperation between their two countries.

Discussing the Middle East problem, both sides expressed their profound concern for the serious situation in that region and pointed out that there can be no lasting and just peace without the withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from all occupied Arab territories and without restoring the Arab people of Palestine to their just rights, including the right to self-determination and to return to their homeland in keeping with the UN resolutions.

The two sides pointed out that the Middle East situation is complicated due to the Israeli policy of war and occupation vis-a-vis the Arab countries as expressed by the recent aggression against south Lebanon. They noted that these Arab states are in the process of unity on the basis of the struggle against imperialism and Zionism and in the process of strengthening their cooperation with their real friends represented above all by the socialist countries, especially the USSR, and all the forces of progress.

Both sides welcomed with satisfaction progress in the area of international detente and voiced their support for resolute action in the area of disarmament, especially for banning the production of new mass destruction weapons. They reaffirmed the firm resolve of their countries to promote activities to strengthen the United Nations and stressed the growing importance of the nonalined movement in the present world. The Polish side highly evaluated Iraq's contribution to strengthening the progressive image of this movement.

The Polish side invited Minister Sa'dun Hammadi to pay a visit to the Polish People's Republic. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE WORK IN SPACE COMPLEX

LD292159Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The scientific-research orbital complex is continuing its flight. Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, Petr Klimuk and Miroslaw Hermaszewski have completed the transfer of objects from the Soyuz-30 craft to inside the Salyut-6 orbital station and have mothballed the onboard mechanisms of Soyuz. After having breakfast and having checked the onboard systems of the orbital complex, the international crew began to carry out the research program. The Cosmonauts are conducting medical experiments and integrated checking of the circulatory system.

Today's program also has scheduled the beginning of a technological experiment of smelting metals in conditions of weightlessness. According to telemetric data and reports by the crew, the systems of the orbital complex are functioning normally. Inside the orbital station conditions are similar to those on earth. The cosmonauts are feeling fine.

NAVY COMMANDER JANCZYSZYN DISCUSSES MILITARY CAPABILITIES

AU3O1015Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Jun 78 p 5 AU

[Stanislaw Reperowicz interview with Vice Admiral Ludwik Janczyszyn, commander of the Polish Navy: "The Peaceful Watch Over the Baltic"]

[Excerpt] [Question] The process of modernizing our coastal defense is continuing, and every so often new ships join the Navy and better coastal defense systems come into use. What is our Navy like now?

[Answer] We have third generation ships bought in the Soviet Union or built here. The type, the class and the exploitation criteria of these ships depend on many conditions, including geographical conditions. The Baltic is a closed, relatively small and shallow sea with difficult water and weather conditions. During hostilities, large ships would be subjected to unceasing attacks by naval planes, small ships and ground missiles. This is why we believe that under our specific conditions small surface vessels, small and medium size submarines, anti-submarine vessels, various special vessels and naval planes are the most effective, and this is what we have.

Our naval forces include missile, torpedo and artillery equipped destroyers, missile and torpedo fast attack craft, medium size diesel submarines with torpedos, trawlers and trawler-cutters [kutry tralowe], landing craft to carry tanks and armored transporters among other things, hydrographic ships [surveying vessels], tugboats, tankers, floating cranes, barges and so on.

Our navy has planes and helicopters capable of carrying out naval tasks; operating, as a rule, under bad weather conditions (heavy clouds, winds and rain) our naval air force is prepared to reconnoitre the strength of the enemy, to track down and destroy submarines, to attack enemy ships, to participate in rescue operations and so on.

Our naval forces also include many services and technical, base and special units without which no modern navy could carry out its tasks.

[Question] What about naval cadres?

[Answer] The naval officer school was established in 1946 and in 1955 it was granted a higher school charter. Today our higher naval school is a recognized instructional and scientific center which not only trains cadres, but also conducts research in the modern technology of shipbuilding, produces maps and other materials at the request of various maritime institutions, cooperates with the shipping industry, and so on.

We also have other centers that train maritime specialist and we have begun sending our officers to Soviet Naval academies. At present some 70 percent of our naval officers have higher military or civilian education, and our regular warrant officers and noncommissioned officers are very well trained in their duties.

We are making our own, Polish, contribution to the operational principles of naval combat and to the art of naval warfare. The navy, a service of our armed forces that began from almost nothing, has produced a large regular cadre representing high skills and profound dedication to the party and the people's government. Every 10th sailor is a member or condidate member of the PZPR. Over 90 percent of all officers are in the party.

[Question] Our last question concerns allied cooperation in the Baltic among Warsaw Pact navies.

[Answer] The armed forces of three socialist states, especially the USSR Baltic Fleet, the GDR People's Navy and the Polish People's Navy, are guarding peace in the Baltic area. Cooperation is focused primarily on strengthening defense readiness. The consistently organized joint exercises confirm the operational possibilities of the allied navies, the abilities of the individual naval units to carry out naval tasks, the maturity of commanding cadres, skills in cooperation and so on. They also help standardize the principles of commanding our fraternal navies.

The cooperation among the party-political bodies of the Baltic fleets is extremely important because it helps strengthen the internationalist ties of friendship and brotherhood in arms.

Moreover, the crews of the Soviet, GDR and Polish naval vessels cooperate with one another on a daily basis while carrying out complicated operations involving the protection of the maritime borders of the community of the socialist states, observation, the analysis of information, naval patrolling and so on. This allied cooperation in the Baltic is one of the main sources of the strength of our people's naval forces.

I would like to take this opportunity to cordially greet our socialist friends along the Baltic and wish them further success in improving the naval defense of their states and the entire socialist community. I would also like to greet naval veterans and wish them good health. My wishes for every success, new achievements and every personal happiness go to the sailors on responsible active service. I greet all the people of the sea.

[Reperowicz] Thank you for the interview.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CUNHAL'S VISIT TO POLAND

For the text of the "Joint Polish United Workers Party-Portuguese Communist Party communique" issued on the 13-17 June visit to Poland by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal published in the 22 June Lisbon AVANTE see the Portugal section of the 30 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Receives Argentine Junta Member

AU291444Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Today, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Emilio Eduardo Massera, Argentine navy commander and member of the governing junta, who is paying an official visit to our country.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides exchanged views on the Romanian-Argentine relations and on possibilities for expanding them in various areas; they expressed the common desire to expand bilateral cooperation and collaboration, and to take steps to implement the agreements and conventions concluded between the two countries. In this context they highlighted the importance and role of the Romanian head of state's visit to Argentina, as it paved the way for intensive measures designed to develop the mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries and to promote Romanian-Argentine relations. They emphasized that the current visit to Romania by the navy commander and member of the Argentine Government junta contributes to better mutual understanding and to intensifying the cooperation between Romania and Argentina.

The two sides expressed the conviction that promoting relations of close friendship and cooperation between Romania and Argentina serves the interests of the two peoples, and of the cause of peace, progress and understanding in the world.

Receives Japan's Takeo Miki

AU292001Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/6/1978--On June 29, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Takeo Miki, member of the House of Representatives of the Japanese Diet and of the Liberal-Democratic Party leadership, ex-prime minister of Japan, who is visiting Romania. During the talk on the occasion, they evoked with pleasure the Japanese visit by the Romanian head of state considering that the documents signed and the understandings reached on that occasion have played a determining role in the evolution of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples. Stress was laid on the fact that the expansion of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Japan accords with the interests of the two peoples and is a valuable contribution to the establishment of new-type inter-state relations based on respect for national independence and sovereignty, on fully equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. The exchange of opinions pointed out that the solving of the big problems mankind is faced with necessitates a close collaboration among states without distinction as to size, social and state system, the establishment of equitable economic relations, of a sound climate of security and collaboration, the achievement of general disarmament, first and foremost of nuclear disarmament, the solving in the interest of the peoples of the big problems facing mankind.

Stress was also laid on the fact that the political, social and parliamentary forces can make a great contribution to a better acquaintance and rapprochement of the peoples, to expanded international collaboration and cooperation, to building a better and juster world on our planet.

After the interview which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, President Nicolae Ceausescu entertained Takeo Miki to luncheon.

Receives Zaire's Agriculture Commissioner

AU231847Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 23 Jun 78 AU

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received Zambite Tepatondele, state commissioner for agriculture of the Republic of Zaire, who is visiting our country. The Zairian minister extended cordial greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of President of the Republic of Zaire Lt Gen Mobutu Sese Seko as well as wishes for progress and prosperity to the Romanian people.

Thanking the guest, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked him to convey friendly greetings to President Mobutu as well as wishes for the Zairean people's well-being, happiness and new success in fulfilling their aspirations for progress and peace.

During the meeting the sides pointed out the good relations between Romania and the Republic of Zaire, relations which are developing on many levels. They expressed the desire to continue to expand the range of Romanian-Zairian cooperation and collaboration in various fields of mutual interest, including agriculture and silviculture. They also expressed the conviction that the continuous development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Zaire is in the interest of the two countries and peoples and of the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

The sides also discussed certain international issues, above all the situation in Africa. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm cordiality.

Meets With France's Marchais

AU252020Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 25 Jun 78 AU

[Text] RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elene Ceausescu met today in Snagov with Comrade Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, who is vacationing in our country with his wife at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and Vasile Musat, secretary of the RCP Central Committee. The two sides had a talk in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

MANESCU RECEIVES CEMA SESSION DELEGATES

AU291824Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met successively with comrades Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; and Andrej Marinc, vice president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. During the meetings, which took place in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship and cordiality, the sides expresses satisfaction with the upward course of relations of cooperation and collaboration between Romania and the respective countries. They expressed the mutual desire to act to continuously develop economic relations. In this respect they discussed key matters concerning production sharing and the expansion of trade exchanges and established concrete measures to commendably fulfill the cooperation programs agreed upon and the mutual goods deliveries and to organize the activity of coordinating plans for the 1981-1985 period.

The exchanges of views highlighted the fact that the development of relations of cooperation between Romania and these countries is to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

DEPUTY PREMIER OPREA RECEIVES YUGOSLAVIA'S MARINC

AU291148Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government, today received Andrej Marinc, vice president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and leader of the Yugoslav delegation which is participating in the CEMA session.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed with particular satisfaction the constantly upward trend of the sound relations established between Romania and Yugoslavia; relations which are developing in the spirit of the understandings concluded during the meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito. At the same time, the sides expressed their mutual desire to expand and diversify economic, scientific-technical andother cooperation between the two countries.

BURTICA RECEIVES ANGOLAN, PORTUGUESE OFFICIALS

AU291433Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and international economic cooperation, today met with Jose Eduardo dos Santos, first deputy prime minister of the People's Republic of Angola. They discussed the development of bilateral economic, industrial and technical cooperation, and the expansion of commercial contacts between Romania and Angola in accordance with the potential of the two countries' national economies, and expressed the view that the agreements signed in 1978 in Bucharest provide the appropriate framework for this purpose.

This morning Comrade Cornel Burtica also received Joao Cravinho, former industry minister in the Portuguese cabinet, who is participating in the European preparatory meeting for the UN conference on science and technology for development, being held in Bucharest. The two sides discussed the cooperation between Romania and Portugal in various areas of common interest.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH MOROCCO END, AGREEMENTS SIGNED

AU291152Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Official talks ended today between the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Stefan Andrei, and the minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, M'hamed Boucetta, as well as the proceedings of the Romanian-Moroccan intergovernmental commission for economic and technical cooperation.

After their talks, the two ministers signed an agreement on setting up, organizing and putting into operation the intergovernmental commission for economic and technical cooperation, an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco, an agreement on opening a government credit line and the protocol of the first session of the intergovernmental commission.

At the same time, Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and M'hamed Boucetta signed a protocol on the program of goods exchange between our country and the Kingdom of Morocco for 1979-83.

GNA PLENARY SESSION TO CONVENE 6 JUL

AU291152Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU

[Text] To begin with, we want to inform you that the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] has decided that the plenary proceedings of the seventh session of the seventh legislature of the GNA be resumed Thursday, 6 July 1978 at 0700 GMT.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ANDREI'S SWITZERLAND VISIT

AU232102Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 23 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/6/1978--Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, paid an official visit to Switzerland on June 22 and 23, 1978, at the invitation of Pierre Aubert, federal chancellor, head of the Federal Political Department of the Swiss Confederation. During the visit, the Romanian minister of foreign affairs was received by Willi Ritschard, president of the Swiss Confederation.

The two foreign ministers, the communique stresses, exchanged opinions on the evolution of the relations between the two countries, as also on various international questions of common interest.

They noted with satisfaction that the relations between Romania and Switzerland are developing in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. Satisfaction was expressed for intensifying bilateral economic and commercial exchanges and stress was laid on the role of the economic agreement of 1912 [as received] and of the joint commission. Highlighted was also the fact that bilateral cooperation in science, technology and culture is developing fruitfully for both parties.

The two ministers agreed on the need of a new impulse to be given to bilateral cooperation in various domains taking into account the advantages this collaboration has for both countries. In this spirit, they covenanted to seek solutions to all the concrete questions posed by the development of bilateral relations in all domains in keeping with the provisions of the Helsinki final act.

Examining the situation on the European Continent following Belgrade meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the two ministers considered that the Madrid meeting of November 1980 should be thoroughly prepared in order to continue and consolidate the process inaugurated by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In this context, they insisted on the need for all the provisions of the final act signed at the highest level by the representatives of the 35 states participant in the conference which are a code of conduct meant to promote a new type of relations among the European states to be translated into life. They also highlighted the importance of the meetings of experts established by the Belgrade meeting.

The two ministers pointed to the importance attached to the continuation of efforts to the end of establishing juster and more equitable international economic relations, meant to lead especially to the eradication of underdevelopment and to the narrowing down of the gap between the developing and the developed countries.

The two ministers stressed the particular interest they showed in disarmament questions and in the current special session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Likewise, the two ministers exchanged views on conflictual situations threatening peace in the world. They stressed the need for solving these questions by means of negotiations with the direct participation of the parties concerned, without any outside immixture.

The head of the Federal Political Department accepted the invitation addressed by the Romanian minister of foreign affairs to pay an official visit to Romania.

MAYOR OF ROME ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 23 JUN

AU241704Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0913 GMT 24 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/6/1978--A delegation of the Rome municipality led by Giulio Carlo Argan, mayor of the city, arrived in Bucharest on June 23 to visit Romania at the invitation of Bucharest Municipal People's Council.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by Ion Dinca, mayor-general of Bucharest, and by members of the Executive Committee of the municipal people's council. Present was also Ernesto Mario Bolasco, Italy's ambassador in Bucharest.

Received by Ceausescu

AU271432Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received the delegation of the municipality of Rome, led by Mayor Giulio Carlo Argan, which is paying a friendship visit to our country. The reception was attended by Bucharest Mayor General Ion Dinca, and Constantin Dumitrescu, first vice chairman of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council. The meeting was also attended by Italian Ambassador to Bucharest Ernesto Mario Bolasco.

On behalf of himself and his delegation, the mayor of Rome expressed thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the interview granted them and for the invitation to visit Romania, as well as for the hospitality shown them during their stay in our country. The guest also praised the successes attained by the Romanian people in all socioeconomic areas, and the Romanian head of state's untiring efforts to develop Romania and to build a world of international peace, understanding and cooperation.

During their talk, the two sides praised the traditional Romanian-Italian relations, which are continuously developing, and expressed the desire to expand and deepen these relations in political, economic, cultural and scientific-technical areas, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, and of the cause of peace, security and cooperation among nations. In this context they stressed that the visit to Romania by the delegation of the Rome municipality and their contacts will contribute to better mutual understanding, and to developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries' capitals and between the Romanian and Italian peoples.

At the end of the meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of warm cordiality, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed wishes for success and prosperity to the citizens of Rome and to all the friendly Italian people.

INTERIOR MINISTER RECEIVED BY PORTUGAL'S SOARES

AU291020Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 29 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Lisbon, AGERPRES 29/6/1978--Teodor Coman, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., minister of the interior of Romania, who is paying an official visit to Portugal, at the invitation of the Portuguese minister of internal administration, was received by Mario Soares, prime minister of Portugal, secretary-general of the Portuguese Socialist Party.

A friendly message of salute was conveyed on the occasion from President Nicolae Ceausescu to the secretary-general of the Portuguese Socialist Party.

Mario Soares requested that cordial greetings be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The current stage of the friendly Romanian-Portuguese relations was highlighted during the talk, stress being laid on the mutual wish of further developing and deepening bilateral relations in all fields of activity, in keeping with the provisions of the treaty of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Portugal.

The Romanian minister of the interior also had talks with the Portuguese minister of internal administration, during which the mutual willingness was expressed that relations of cooperation be established and opinions be exchanged periodically between the Romanian Ministry of the Interior and the Portuguese Ministry of Internal Administration, as part of the good relations existing between the two countries.

Teodor Coman also had interviews with prefects and mayors of the towns of Lisbon, Oporto, Coimbra, Aveiro and Viana do Castelo. Information was exchanged on the activity of the local power bodies of the two countries, the wish being highlighted to develop relations of collaboration between Romania and Portugal in this domain as well.

AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY MINISTER RECEIVED BY ISRAELI PRESIDENT

AU232045Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 23 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Israeli President Yizhaq Navon highly assessed Socialist Romania's active policy of peace and cooperation and President Nicolae Ceausescu's personal contribution to establishing new and democratic relations in the world, developing cooperation and understanding between all countries and peoples and eliminating hotbeds of tension and conflicts in various parts of the world. This policy, the Israeli head of state said, is eloquently reflected in the Romanian president's untiring efforts to peacefully solve the Middle East conflict and enjoys the Israeli people's great appreciation.

President Yizhaq Navon made these assessments on receiving Petre Blajovici, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, who is paying a visit to Israel. The Romanian minister was also received by Prime Minister Menahem Begin, who expressed satisfaction with the expansion of bilateral relations and economic ties to the benefit of both countries and people and in the interest of the cause of peace and detente in the world. The exchange of views with the Romanian head of state, a prominent personality in international affairs, Menahem Begin said, was very important for intensifying efforts aimed at negotiating a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

LEBANESE PRESIDENT RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR

AU241723Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0928 GMT 24 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Beirut, (AGERPRES), 24/6/1978--Ilyas Sarkis, president of the Republic of the Lebanon received Florea Chitu, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Romania, who presented his letters of credence.

President Ilyas Sarkis praised on the occasion the prominent personality of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the constructive and useful efforts the Romanian head of state makes for finding a just and durable solution to the Middle East problems. He also appreciated the support Romania gives the Arab countries in their struggle to attain their national aspirations.

BORDER TROOPS HOLD MEETING, CABLE CEAUSESCU

AU252024Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 25 Jun 78 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the day of the border troops of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a meeting was held at the Army Central House attended by active and reserve generals, officers, military foremen and noncommissioned officers. The participants sent a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in which they expressed their feelings of deep gratitude, on behalf of all the border troops, for the consistent concern that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, supreme commander of our armed forces, shows for continuously strengthening the fatherland's defense capabilities, for insuring optimal training and education conditions for the military, border and all other troops.

On behalf of all those who stand guard at the country's borders, the participants pledged to follow Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's example of ardent revolutionary patriotism and great communist devotion, and to devote their entire strength and energy to raising the level of their political and military preparedness, to guard with revolutionary resolution and vigilence the borders of our socialist fatherland.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BELGRADE--The RCP delegation led by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, that participated in the 11th LCY Congress returned to Bucharest on 24 June. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jun 78 p 5 AU]

SWEDISH CP DELEGATION DEPARTS--The delegation of the Left-Wing Communist Party of Sweden led by Secretary General Lars Werner left Bucharest for home on 23 June. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Jun 78 p 4 AU]

UZBEKISTANI FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES--A delegation of the Uzbek SSR Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries led by (Sadikov Talip Sadikovich), first secretary of the (Dzhivangarsk) town arrived in Romania. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Jun 78 p 5 AU]

FRG PEACE DELEGATION--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/6/1978--At the invitation of the National Peace Committee, Romania was visited by a delegation of the German Peace League (West Germany) formed of Josef Weber, member of the leadership of the German Peace League, and Gert Neuhauser, secretary of the Lower Saxony organization of the German Peace League. The guests had talks at the Kriterion publishing house and at the Constanta County Council of the Socialist Unity Front, visited economic units, social and cultural establishments. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1934 GMT 26 Jun 78 AU]

TANJUG RELEASES DOCUMENTS PROPOSED TO BULGARIA IN 1976

LD291723Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1631 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 29, (TANJUG)--In January 1976, the Yugoslav Government presented to the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Belgrade the drafts of three Yugoslav documents--a joint statement, the solemn declaration of the Federal Executive Council in the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia and a solemn declaration concerning respect for the territorial integrity and the inviolability of frontiers. In these documents the main principles were set forth for regulating relations between the two countries and removing the obstacles to undisturbed good neighbourly cooperation.

In September 1976 in Sofia, bilateral talks were conducted which did not produce positive results because the Bulgarian side did not express a readiness to alter its position concerning the problem of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria.

Joint Declaration

LD291820Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

["Draft Tito-Zhivkov Joint Declaration--Full Text"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Government, in view of the increasing frequency of allegations by neighboring Bulgaria of false and arbitrary presentations (?in) relations between the two countries, decided today to make public the full text of the draft submitted two years ago to Bulgaria for a joint Yugoslav-Bulgarian declaration.

This text was to have served as the basis for talks between the two countries in anticipation of a meeting between Presidents Tito and Zhivkov which to now has not taken place. The Bulgarian side has not indicated readiness to accept talks with Yugoslavia on this basis.

The full text of the draft joint declaration follows:

The President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito and the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov, together with their respective associates, effected a broad exchange of views on all questions of interest to the two countries in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual respect, understanding and frankness.

In doing so, the two presidents proceeded from the longstanding experience acquired in neighbourly relations between our peoples--particularly the Serbian, Macedonian and Bulgarian nations--which demonstrates that these nations are closely linked and that their mutual friendship and cooperation have always been in their joint interest. It is upon that basis that the working class and progressive forces of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria have co-operated, particularly in the struggle against the grand-state nationalism and hegemonism, primarily the greater-Serbia and greater-Bulgaria nationalisms of their national bourgeoisies, which have often been the cause of mutual conflicts and were particularly reflected in the fact that the just struggle of the Macedonian nation for its national freedom and equality was prevented and denied.

The struggle of the progressive movements in the two countries, especially the struggle of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Bulgarian Communist Party has brought about, in the new historical conditions, the creation of new socialist socio-political systems in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, systems which objectively make it possible to surmount the (?heavy) heritage of the past and to establish closer co-operation between the workers' movements of the two countries. In this context, the co-operation during the anti-fascist liberation struggle and the socialist revolution, the exchange of messages between the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party at the end of 1944, agreements in Craiova in 1944 and at Bled in 1947 have a particular historical role, as well as some other subsequent encounters of the highest-ranking leaders of the two socialist countries.

Proceeding from this historical experience and the accomplishments attained, the two presidents express their conviction that a full mutual confidence, all-round fruitful co-operation and stable and developed good-neighbourly relations between the two countries and their peoples correspond to the lasting essential interests of the two countries and to the long-standing aspirations of their peoples and constitute a major contribution to co-operation in the Balkans and in Europe as well as to the cause of socialism, peace and progress in the world.

Determined to work toward realization of the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and to contribute to the materialization of the principles and conclusions of the final act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, the two presidents consider that equality among states, the consistent respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of frontiers, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, respect for the specificities of the internal system and the international position of each country, mutual understanding and confidence, constitute the fundamental principles in the development of friendly relations and co-operation between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

With a view to strengthening their mutual confidence the two sides decided to express in a special solemn declaration their determination to respect in their mutual relations, most consistently and reciprocally, the principle of territorial integrity and inviolability of the existing frontiers between the two states.

In view of the role and importance of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Bulgarian Communist Party in the building up of the socialist society in their countries and their special responsibility concerning the state and development of relations between the two countries in general, the President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Todor Zhivkov pointed out that it was necessary to develop relations and multifarious co-operation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Bulgarian Communist Party and discuss all the questions relating to their mutual relations as well as all the fundamental problems of the current struggle for peace, progress and socialism in the world. That co-operation should be developed on the basis of full mutual confidence and respect for the specificities and respect for the independent path of each country to socialist development.

The two presidents express their satisfaction over the firm resolve of the two sides to develop and further promote good-neighbourly relations on lasting foundations, to exert joint efforts for surmounting the questions and problems which burden relations between the two countries.

In this context, President Josip Broz Tito and President Todor Zhivkov concur in the view that the status and protection of national minorities--the Macedonian minority in Bulgarian and the Bulgarian minority in Yugoslavia as well as the consistent respect for and realization of their national rights represent a significant factor in the further building of confidence, development and strengthening of comprehensive co-operation between the two neighbouring socialist countries. Toward that end, the governments of the two countries, observing the international norms, including the relevant provisions of the peace treaty with Bulgaria signed on 10 February 1947 in Paris, and on the basis of respect for the principle of sovereign decision-making with regard to their internal affairs, shall devote their full attention to the constant promotion of the rights of national minorities, particularly in the fields of the use of their own language, education, culture, information activities and public life.

The two presidents have decided that the governments of the two countries, proceeding from the joint positions accepted in this declaration, should make before their respective parliaments a solemn declaration wherein they shall set forth the principles, measures and guarantees on the basis of which the protection of the rights of national minorities--the Macedonian and or the Bulgarian minorities respectively--shall be realized in their respective countries.

The two presidents noted with satisfaction that the co-operation between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the political, economic, cultural and other fields, as well as the co-operation between socio-political organizations registered noticeable progress. However, they are convinced that broad possibilities exist for the further expansion and promotion of that co-operation.

The two presidents positively assessed the contacts so far between officials of state organs and representatives of socio-political organizations of the two countries at various levels and agreed that it was necessary and possible to expand and reinforce the ties between the governments and parliaments as well as the direct co-operation between various institutions, socio-political, work and other organizations of the two countries.

President Josip Broz Tito and President Todor Zhivkov noted with satisfaction that economic co-operation between the two countries was marking continuing progress as well as that mutual interest exists in and that efforts were being made for the development of advanced forms of co-operation in the fields of production, industrial production co-operation, scientific and technical co-operation, trade, communications, transport, construction of roads and railways, interconnection of energy systems, tourism as well as the promotion of co-operation in the protection of human environment. They consider that neighbourhood, mutual orientation and comparative advantages of the two economies should be utilized for the further development of economic co-operation between the two countries on lasting bases. They shall support in the future, too, initiatives of the state organs and economic organizations aiming at further promotion of economic co-operation.

The two presidents also reviewed the state of bilateral relations in the fields of culture, science, education and mass media. They consider that determined results have been achieved in these fields, and that a number of questions regarding co-operation have already been agreed between the two sides, and that the following should be undertaken:

--Work of the commissions which should seek to ensure that (?questions) from the histories of the two countries be correctly presented in school textbooks,

--Translation of literary works, created in the two countries, into the languages of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria,

--Participation in scientific gatherings and seminars,

--Access to historical archives for scientists of the two countries,

--Collaboration between military historians.

In addition, other questions of co-operation, on which agreement has been reached between the two countries should likewise be implemented.

The two presidents assessed that it was necessary to develop exchange of cultural and scientific achievements as well as exchange of experience and joint projects of scientific, cultural and educational institutions. They particularly point out the usefulness and significance of cooperation between the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, the Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts, the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts, the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Hercegovina, the Science Society of the SR of Montenegro, the Science and Arts Society of Kosovo and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, in the study and scientific treatment of the past and, in particular, of those periods in which co-operation between the Yugoslav and Bulgarian peoples was pursued. Theseand other suitable forms of co-operation should ensure cultivation among younger generations of the most shining and noblest strivings of progressive and revolutionary forces, based on the traditions from the past and on the present-day aspirations of the progressive and revolutionary forces of the countries.

President Josip Broz Tito and President Todor Zhivkov consider that direct contacts between citizens of the two countries should be developed and encouraged even more, particularly in border areas through small-border traffic, co-operation between towns, their socio-political and other organizations, promotion of tourism, holding of border assemblies and in other ways, which will contrive to better mutual acquaintance and creation of confidence and strengthening of friendship between the two neighbouring socialist countries. To this end, the governments of the two countries will examine experience gained so far in the implementation of the existing agreements and will encourage conclusion of new ones, including also those in the field of consular affairs.

They agree that a free exchange of press and information should be enabled and co-operation encouraged between information media and organizations (newspapers, periodicals, radio, television, publishing houses, etc.), as well as that cultural and information centres should be established, all with a view to better mutual acquaintance of the peoples of the two countries, of each other's successes and problems in the building of new socialist socio-economic relations.

The two presidents feel that favourable conditions exist for co-operation between the two countries also on the broader international plane, considering that the views of the two sides on numerous current international issues are concordant or similar.

They maintain that their vital interests direct them to co-operate within the United Nations with a view to strengthen peace and security, eliminating hotbeds of crises and solving outstanding international issues, developing equal co-operation and establishing new, more equitable international political and economic relations in the world.

Guided by the same interests, they consider it to be and [as received] indispensable for the two countries to co-operate and seek to have the final act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe in Helsinki implemented, both in the field of European security and co-operation, and on the plane of co-operation in the Balkans.

They agreed that the governments, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and other ministries of two countries should expand contacts and co-operation also in this field.

President Josip Broz Tito and President Todor Zhivkov will continue to exert efforts and contribute personally to the constant promotion of stable long-term and all-around friendly relations and co-operation between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria as well as between their peoples.

Draft on Minorities Issue

LD291924Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1738 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

["Draft Yugoslav Government Declaration on the Bulgarian Nationality in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG)--A draft of a solemn declaration of the Yugoslav Government to be made in the Assembly of Yugoslavia on the Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia, delivered to the Bulgarian side in January 1976, was published in Belgrade today. In presenting that draft in 1976, the Yugoslav Government proposed to the Bulgarian Government that a solemn declaration be made in the Bulgarian Parliament on the Macedonian nationality in Bulgaria. Up to the present day Bulgaria has not shown readiness to accept the Yugoslav proposal on the regulation of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations which are burdened to a large extent by Bulgaria's refusal to recognize the existence of the Macedonian nation and their denial of rights to the Macedonian nationality of Bulgaria.

The full text of the draft declaration follows:

The Bulgarian nationality and its members in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as active members of the Yugoslav socialist community are a significant factor in the construction of the Yugoslav self-management socialist social system in which they realize their rights and socio-political, economic and cultural position.

In the spirit of the principles of the Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia regarding the equality of nations and nationalities, the Bulgarian nationality as a whole and its members are ensured the full equality which is also guaranteed by the provisions of legislative, statutory and self-management acts.

Special attention is devoted to the realization of conditions in which the nationality continues to develop, on an equal footing, its national characteristics in all spheres of its activities.

Equality of rights and non-discrimination are manifested especially in the use of its language in the fields of upbringing, education, culture and the protection of national characteristics as well as in the sphere of socio-economic and other self-management rights, including equitable representation and access to the discharge of self-management, public and social functions within the framework of the system of socialist self-management.

In keeping with the Constitution and other laws, members of the Bulgarian nationality have the right to use their own language in exercizing their rights and duties, as well as in the procedure before the state organs and the organization exercizing public functions, which includes the obligation to issue documents intended for the members of the nationality in two languages or to supply a translation.

Instruction in their own language is also guaranteed and ensured.

The guarantee of the possibility of expression of the Bulgarian culture, of the preservation of cultural traditions of the Bulgarian nationality, of the freedom of association and adequate participation in the mass media is one of the essential realized conditions for unimpeded development. Appropriate support to the publishing and journalistic activity in the language of the nationality is also ensured.

In addition to the clearly guaranteed position of nationalities in the constitutional and legal provisions which enable the broadest possible development of each nationality as a whole and of its members, the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Solemnly declares

That it will most strictly adhere to all the principles and provisions relating to the protection and rights of the national and ethnic minorities, contained in the Charter of the United Nations, the universal declaration of human rights, the final act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe signed at Helsinki, the international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, the convention against discrimination in the field of education, the international pact on civil and political rights and other relevant international agreements,

That it will continue to undertake, in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and constantly mindful of the development of nationalities, all the measures which are necessary for an all-round development of the Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia in all fields.

The Yugoslav Government is convinced that the Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia and the Macedonian national minority in the People's Republic of Bulgaria can and should constitute a link of friendship and understanding between the peoples of the two neighbouring and socialist states and that their free development can contribute to the strengthening and promotion of all-out good-neighbouring relations between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Draft on Border Issue

LD291904Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1721 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

["Draft Yugoslav-Bulgarian Declaration on Frontiers"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs today made public the draft proposed for a solemn declaration by Yugoslav President Tito and Bulgarian President Zhivkov on respect for territorial integrity and inviolability of frontiers. In 1976, the Yugoslav Government proposed this document to Bulgaria for signing, but the Bulgarian side has not up to the present expressed readiness to sign it.

The full text of the draft declaration follows:

The president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito and the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov,

Guided by the objectives and principles of the United Nations relative to the development of friendly and good-neighbourly relations among nations as the basis of strengthening peace and security in the world,

Proceeding from the conclusions of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in particular from the principle of the inviolability of frontiers stating that "the participating states regard as inviolable all one another's frontiers... and therefore they will refrain now and in the future from assaulting the frontiers,"

Expressing the lasting interest of the peoples of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in maintaining and promoting co-operation between the two socialist states,

Convinced that the strengthening of mutual confidence and co-operation will encourage a more intensive development of friendly, good-neighbourly relations in all fields between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and substantially contribute to the consolidation of peace and security in the Balkans and in Europe,

Solemnly declare:

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria confirm hereby that they have no territorial claims to each other and that in their mutual relations they will most consistently adhere to the principle of full respect for the territorial integrity and inviolability of the existing frontiers between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, established in the bilateral and multilateral agreements and treaties in force.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT ISSUES STATEMENT ON ZHIVKOV SPEECH

LD291456Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Mirko Kalezic, representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, at today's regular press conference conveyed to journalists a statement by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs in connection with the recent speech by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, related to relations with the SFRY. The text of the statement reads:

We have attentively examined the speech made by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in Blagoevgrad on 15 June 1978.

In his speech Chairman Zhivkov stated, among other things, that the People's Republic of Bulgaria is prepared to sign a declaration with the SFRY on the inviolability of borders and on the renunciation of territorial claims "immediately without any conditions and without delay." In this connection he stated that relations between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria may become a model of goodneighborliness.

However, Chairman Zhivkov said nothing on the vital problem burdening our relations--that is, on the fact that in the People's Republic of Bulgaria the existence of the Macedonian national minority is stubbornly denied and a policy of assimilation is being carried out. Instead of this, Chairman Zhivkov recalls in his speech "so-called open questions" and affirms that insistence on their settlement "is a fruitless and hopeless approach." Chairman Zhivkov's speech as a whole is phrased so as to create the impression that the Bulgarian side is prepared to do everything for goodneighborly relations and that the blame for the lack of success lies not on it but on the Yugoslav side.

With regard to the fact that a question is involved here with very serious implications, we consider it necessary to put forward the relevant facts and to make public the real situation. With regard to the offer on renunciation of territorial claims, which is put forward in the speech in the dramatic tone, we can say that since the end of World War II up to today, this question has not been a controversial one for us. This offer, put forward by the Bulgarian side, would be meaningful only if it were to create greater confidence and the direct recognition of the existence of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria, and if it accepted the fact of the existence of the Macedonian nation in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia--that is, the SFRY.

With regard to the offer for the proposed declaration to be signed "unconditionally" we wish to point out the following: It is clear that precisely in this very speech one firm condition is put forward. It is in fact demanded that the Yugoslav side should abandon its position that the existence of the Macedonian national minority be recognized in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and that this minority be given all national rights.

The question also arises as to why Chairman Zhivkov once more proposes that something be done "without delay" when the subject has been on the agenda for a good 2 years and has not moved an inch precisely because the Bulgarian side even then put forward the same condition. That is, in 1976 in its proposal for a draft declaration on the development of relations, the Bulgarian side came out with this same formula whose acceptance by the Yugoslav side would have meant that Yugoslavia was reconciled to the policy of assimilation of the Macedonian national minority which is being carried out in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Even at that time Yugoslavia, for its part, proposed to the Bulgarian side that joint documents be signed in which the principles are established for the removal of major hindrances and for the creation of bases for the unhampered and all-round development of friendly, goodneighborly relations between our peoples and our two countries.

The proposed draft Yugoslav documents express the readiness of the two countries to develop their relations on the principles of consistent respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in the affairs of other states. They also establish the agreement of the two sides that the position and protection of national minorities--Macedonian in Bulgaria and Bulgarian in Yugoslavia--as well as consistent respect for and realization of their rights, represent an important factor in the further creation of confidence, and in the development and strengthening of all-round cooperation between two neighboring countries. Also envisaged in this respect is the swearing of special oaths in the SFRY Assembly and the Bulgarian National Assembly concerning the position and rights of the Bulgarian national minority in Yugoslavia and the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria.

In connection with the documents exchanged, Yugoslav-Bulgarian talks were held in Sofia in September 1976. They led to no positive results because the Bulgarian side showed no readiness to change its position with regard to the question of the Macedonian national minority in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

As may be seen, we have proposed a settlement not of some abstract questions, but of quite concrete questions which are of decisive importance for the development of mutual relations, and we see no reason to abandon this.

We wish to stress on this occasion that there have been times when the official policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria took a completely different standpoint and when a different policy was carried out in relation to this question. On the basis of many official state documents from this period, it emerges that the Bulgarian Government not only recognized the existence of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria, but that it also undertook measures and obligations to further its position. As far back as 1956, official Bulgarian statistics cited the number of Macedonians in Bulgaria as 187,789. Today, however, attempts are being made to dispute the fact that Macedonians have ever lived in Bulgaria. This obviously represents the abandonment of the political line of Georgi Dimitrov in settling the question of the national minorities in Bulgaria.

With regard to the one-sided and imprecise presentation of problems in Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations and to the attempts to make the SFRY appear as an intolerant country which interferes in the internal affairs of others, we have decided to make public all the aforementioned documents and thus to make it possible for our and the world public to become thoroughly acquainted with the objective and real facts.

We believe that from the contents of these documents we are now making public, everyone will be able to objectively judge on which side principled and consistent policy lies and how it is expressed, and on which side there is readiness for relations between states in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world to be built in the spirit of the UN Charter and of the principles contained in the Helsinki final act.

As far as our country is concerned we can only stress once again that we have always been and remain prepared to exert the maximum efforts in this spirit and on this basis toward the all-round development of goodneighborly relations and cooperation with the People's Republic of Bulgaria. This means that we regard the development of long-term and stable relations to be on the basis of full respect for sovereignty, independence, equality and noninterferrence. Such a development of relations includes the recognition and the constructive settlement of the position and rights of the Macedonian national minority in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as the Bulgarian national minority in the SFRY.

In conclusion we wish to stress that respect for the rights, equality and free development of all nations and of national minorities is an integral part of the realization of human rights and freedoms. This realization has always been and remains one of the basic principles of SFRY domestic and foreign policy.

STATEMENT BY BULGARIAN DELEGATE TO LCY CONGRESS SCORED

AU251957Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Jun 78 AU

[Text] As TANJUG reports, within barely 24 hours several accusations were expressed in a distinctly hasty and tendentious manner in Bulgaria against Yugoslavia and the decisions of the 11th congress, including such (?nonsense) as the claim that Yugoslavia has territorial pretensions against Bulgaria.

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, who led his party delegation to the 11th LCY Congress, said immediately upon his return to Sofia, among other things, that allegedly tendentious assessments and groundless accusations were expressed at the congress at the expense of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. After having said that Bulgaria could not pass over these groundless accusations in silence and that it had acquainted representatives of the LCY with its positions, Stanishev stressed that there never was, just as there is not now, a Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria.

This means, a TANJUG editor says, that Stanishev's statement was not prompted by the 11th LCY Congress, but rather obviously by Bulgaria's longstanding policy of negating the Macedonian nation. The TANJUG editor stresses that Yugoslavia, while insuring full equality and equal rights for all peoples and nationalities on its own soil, will always oppose the assimilation of parts of its peoples living in the neighboring countries. These latest propaganda acts against Yugoslavia, in which it is stated that the Macedonians in Bulgaria feel they are an inseparable part of the Bulgarian nation, confirm that a clear case of assimilation is involved in Bulgaria, TANJUG concludes.

BULGARIAN REPORTING ON 11TH LCY CONGRESS CRITICIZED

AU2811385Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[D.R. commentary: "Again Something Old Coming From Sofia"]

[Text] Examining the press 3 days after the conclusion of the 11th LCY Congress, we can conclude that some 300 of our colleagues, foreign reporters, have performed their task at a high professional level. They have correctly conveyed to their readers the basic messages of the congress, stressing the key decisions of the Yugoslav communists. Regardless of which country they might represent, regardless of their political taste, foreign journalists reported that they attended an extraordinarily important international event which objectively contributed to the strengthening of peace in the world and to cooperation among peoples.

Our eastern neighbors, the Bulgarians, however, read in their newspapers reports and commentaries on the work and conclusions of the highest meeting of Yugoslav communists which carry a different tone. A reporter of the official news agency BTA believes that "in the days of the congress foreign reporters were informed about the course of its work predominantly from the Yugoslav public information media and from the organizers of special press conferences." Immediately afterwards, without any proper connection, the reporter notes that foreign correspondents were "greatly confused" because of "tendentious assessments and groundless accusations" toward the policy of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Finally, there follows an unbelievable conclusion that Yugoslavia nurtures "territorial pretensions toward Bulgaria."

Foreign correspondents think quite differently about the work conditions they had at the 11th congress. They followed not only the plenary sessions, but also the work of the congress commissions and they, as TANJUG reports, stressed this as "another Yugoslav phenomenon, contrary to other communist parties in power." The press conferences and the daily press, we believe, only helped them to better understand the positions and assessments of Yugoslav communists. At the congress itself they were able to see with their own eyes and to hear with their own ears, whatever they wanted.

The Bulgarian journalist did not even want to see all this. When, among other things, he had convinced himself that the Yugoslav communists energetically oppose the attempts at assimilating the Macedonian nationality in Bulgaria, he described this as fabricated Yugoslav "territorial pretensions."

Thus, nothing new is coming to us from Sofia, but rather something old known for its evil. It remains for us only to recall: The 11th congress of Yugoslav communists stressed that our country views the national minorities as factors of linkage and good neighborly cooperation and the attitude toward them as a yardstick for relations toward the peoples of Yugoslavia, too. The policy of the League of Communists will remain such also in the future. This must finally be understood.

MILIKA SUNDIC RECALLS COMINFORM RESOLUTION ON YUGOSLAVIA

LD292236Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] We have devoted our topical foreign political commentary to the 30th anniversary of the publication of the Cominform resolution in which, in the most vulgar manner, the Yugoslav Communist Party the Yugoslav state and the party leadership were attacked. Here is Milika Sundic:

Some 30 years ago today in Yugoslavia the text was published of the Cominform resolution on the situation in the Yugoslav Communist Party and of the statement of the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee on the occasion of this resolution. Not one of the signatories of the Cominform resolution believed that the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee would decide on such a step and even less that it would mark the first great victory by the Yugoslav Communist Party, with Comrade Tito at its head, against Stalin's diktat.

The resolution contains, let us recall, the most vulgar attacks on the Yugoslav Communist Party and its leadership. It also includes a call to Yugoslav communists to rebel against and overthrow the party and state leaderships of the country. However, this call fell on deaf ears. Tito and the Central Committee did not give in to this new and so far, most difficult danger. In the statement by the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee which was published on the same day, all the attacks on the Yugoslav Communist Party and its leadership were rejected. This was done energetically but also with dignity, and the historical Fifth Congress of the Yugoslav Communist Party confirmed everything that had been said in the Yugoslav reply.

The conflict with Stalin and Stalinism lasted a long time and demanded superhuman efforts on the part of the working class of Yugoslavia. However, Yugoslav communists never stopped believing for a single moment in the victory of the principles which they stood for, the principles of the equality and independence of every party and noninterference in the internal affairs of others. Yugoslav communists have never abandoned these principles. They are still as important today as 30 years ago when Stalin wanted to trample on them and turn Yugoslavia into his province.

Although we were alone at the time of the publication of the infamous Cominform resolution and for many years following, Yugoslav communists have never felt that the victory in the conflict with Stalinism was theirs alone, but rather that of all progressive forces, the victory of socialism and cooperation on all equal footing among socialist countries and communists oppose energetically any attempt to impose the models of others and any denial of the right of parties to decide independently their foreign and internal policy.

We stress this because such tendencies in the communist and workers movement do exist and are manifested in various ways from the open advocacy of monolithism as the only true path to socialism to the covert rehabilitation of the Cominform methods.

Admittedly, the Berlin conference of communist and workers' parties of Europe effected a turning point regarding relations and cooperation in the communist and workers movement, although still quite a long time will have to elapse for all to grow accustomed to the strict respecting of its conclusions. For we should not forget that even following the Berlin conference the labeling and even excommunication of those parties which do not follow a single path to socialism are present. This found fullest expression in the criticism of the West European communist parties and from time to time there also appear attacks on the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, which in many respects are reminiscent of the Cominform times.

With the signing of the Belgrade declaration between the Governments of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union in 1955, the Moscow statement in 1956 and later documents, relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and almost all the European communist and workers parties were marked by a constant ascent. Differences in standpoints still exist but, at least as far as the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is concerned, they are not an obstacle to the continuation of the existing successful cooperation. The exception is the behavior of Bulgaria toward the Macedonian national minority and Yugoslavia as a whole, and the writings in certain journals in which the conflict between the Yugoslav Communist Party and the Cominform is still explained as the fault of Yugoslavia, while credit for the normalization of relations is attributed to the CPSU.

However, despite all this, it is difficult to believe that the Cominform could be born again if all parties adhere to the principles of equality and noninterference in internal affairs.

As far as the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is concerned, the marking of the 30th anniversary of the Cominform resolution means nothing more than a reminder of a time which we would not like to see repeated and of the resolve of the Yugoslav Communist Party to defend the gains of the revolution from any attacks from outside both 30 years ago, today and in the future. The memory of the Cominform resolution should be a great lesson for all who had a part in its adoption and who defended it and, of course, for us as an example of how to defend the freedom for which every tenth Yugoslav gave his life.

SAWPY COMMISSION EXAMINES VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD271924Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Commission for International Relations and Cooperation of the SAWPY Federal Conference held an extended session today with Aleksandar Bakocevic as chairman. It considered the tasks of the Socialist Alliance and other social and political organizations in connection with the UN General Assembly session on disarmament, the meeting of the nonalined countries' coordination bureau in Havana, and the coming ministerial conference of nonalined countries due to be held in Belgrade next month. Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, spoke at the session about these three very significant events. The session was also attended by Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

During the discussion it was stressed, among other things, that the 11th LCY Congress has established the guidelines and the main direction of activity on the international scene and has defined the content of the work to be done within the framework of the millions of members in the Socialist Alliance.

In this connection, stress was laid on the great significance of the socialization and democratization of Yugoslavia's foreign policy and of the role played in it by the Socialist Alliance. Speakers in the discussion emphasized the need for broad, timely, detailed and adequate interpretations and explanations of the present-day international processes for the benefit of the members of the Socialist Alliance and the public in general. Detailed preparations, programs of activity and involvement of the local, municipal and other SAWPY organizations is needed, it was stressed at the session, if this significant task is to be carried out.

Great attention was also devoted at the commission session to the other, equally important aspect of the Socialist Alliance's activity--cooperation with foreign partners. Stress was laid on the need for coordination and consultations among all champions of this activity. The participants in the discussion pointed out that the Yugoslav communists' 11th congress has precisely defined attitudes and guidelines concerning this sphere of activity.

The members of the commission recalled during the discussion that the 11th LCY Congress has been given outstanding publicity in the world, and that it has been assessed abroad as an event which has contributed to international cooperation on an equal footing and to peace in the world. Different, unacceptable undertones, however, are emanating from Sofia. The latest propaganda actions, it was stressed at the session of the commission, confirm that the policy of assimilation of the Macedonian national minority and of denying the Macedonian nation's existence is continuing in Bulgaria. It was also stressed that Yugoslavia will remain permanently opposed to the policy of assimilation of national minorities.

JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD281740Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1626 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of Comrade Tito, president of the LCY and the LCY Presidium, a delegation of the Japanese Communist Party arrived today for a visit to Yugoslavia. The visit is to last several days. The delegation is headed by Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Central Committee Presidium, and includes Koichiro Ueda, member of the Presidium and head of the commission for the policy of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee; Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the Presidium and deputy head of the commission for international questions; Saburo Uno, member of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee; Noboru Kumagai, associate in the Central Committee; and Yasuo Ogata and Hikaru Nishiguchi, members of the international department of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee.

The guests were met at the Belgrade airport by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Svonko Grahek, deputy head of the department for international ties of the LCY Central Committee, and others.

Also present was Oba Keisuke, first secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Belgrade.

The Japanese Communist Party delegation headed by Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Presidium, will also be received by LCY President Josip Broz Tito, who will hold talks with them. The delegation will also hold talks with the LCY Central Committee Presidium tomorrow.

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